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SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) June 22, 1966

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REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the final portion of the translation which you requested by ~~xxxxxx~~ airtel dated 6/6/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosure

JBC:csh
(5)

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APPENDIX B

PLAN OF INVESTIGATION OF THE STUDIES

OF THE ANALYTICAL CASE

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TRANSLATED BY: [redacted] csh cjs
June 14, 1966 1-19 - 21-30

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TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Continuation of Appendix B of report on Project Camelot.)

The range of types of internal conflict is included in the following list of definitions of conflict:

Definitions of

Internal conflict: limiting the term to an open interaction of behavior, the term is used to indicate acts of coercion within an autonomous, political system which threatens the existing control over the organized means of coercion within the system.

Insurgency: a mutual, collective and organized activity which defies the authority's control over the means of coercion within the system.

Internal war: a state of open, armed conflict existing within a society in which two or more parties (usually the insurgents and those who hold the power) direct their energies, one against the other, using methods to attain goals which can be obtained only at the expense of one of them.

Revolution: Open, organized and often armed resistance against an established government, producing a basic change in the political organization, especially the departure or resignation of the government or ruler and substitution by the governed.

Guerrillas: an attempt to overthrow the government with only dispersed and irregular forces which attack from hiding places.

Rebellion: open and organized resistance to authority, and often armed.

Uprising: a rebellion attempt.

Revolt: a renunciation of obedience to a government or other legitimate authorities.

Insurrection: an act or solicitation to revolt against civil authority or established government.

TRANSLATED BY [redacted] csh, cjs

June 14, 1966

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Riot: violence against the established order, carried out by groups which form part of their own instruments of force, such as police, armed forces, etc.

Coup d'etat: a sudden and decisive use of force in politics, especially the violent overthrow or change of an existing government, carried out by a small group.

Assassinations: political assassination or intent to assasinate a high [redacted] government official or politician.

Disturbances: simultaneous and continuous disorders of considerable length in two or more distinct geographic areas.

Disorders: relatively disorganized and spontaneous incidents of short duration which typically involve police contingents and an unorganized mass, whose objectives are rather modest. Despite this, the instigators are well-organized extremist groups.

Large-scale terrorism: the systematic use of intimidation and hostilization, with assassinations and/or sabotage carried out by relatively small, close-knit groups.

Small-scale terrorism: this is distinguished from large-scale terrorism by the undisciplined and discontinuous form of the use of terror and the occasional assassinations and use of bombs.

Political Disturbances: any demarked case of internal, political violence.

Magnitude of political disturbance: amount of human energy spent on them.

Equivocal conspiracies: they are ambiguous because they are discovered while they are in the beginning stages of conspiracy (and therefore not violent) or because the supposed plot may be a device of the government, intended to eliminate its political enemies.

Semiprivate: cases which are equivocal internal wars because the violence was not at first directed against the government, or which do not appear to be anti-government owing to insufficient information. Thes[illegible] disputes between tribes are often genuine internal wars.

Strike: temporary halt of activities in order to protest against an act or condition.

General Walkout: any strike which involves more than an employer, which is directed against national politics of government or its authority.

Anti-government demonstrations: any peaceful, public meeting to demonstrate or manifest opposition to government policies and its authority.

Complete government crisis: any situation which develops rapidly and which threatens (including revolutions) the immediate collapse of the present government.

Administrative action: the removal of the political opposition through the use of administrative devices such as Communist-like purges, police catches or submission.

Purges: the systematic elimination, through the political elite, of both the opposition within its ranks and the opposition within society.

Integration and Disintegration

In a larger frameof reference, we can see the change characterized by constant disintegration and reintegration of normative models or institutions of the society. Insurgency describes a situation of greater and more intent disintegration which includes a threat or defiance of the legitimate control of the means of repression within the society. There are four dimensions of the concept of integration and disintegration which lead us to groups of questions whose answers will provide useful information for the testing of propositions which suggest explications on the development of the insurgency in the form which it takes in certain cases:

1. Range: (a) the extension and (b) determined types of activities, interaction around which the links which join to society are produced.

2. Level: the rate, reason or volume of these interactions.

3. Autonomy: the amount of control which individuals have over the activities in which they are engaged or, on the contrary, to what degree they are controlled by others.

4. Stability: the ability of a system to adapt to change and to maintain itself without resorting to destructive violence.

These dimensions lead to the following types of questions:

1. Range: from the point of view of insurgency cases, we are interested in that type of activity which provides us (a) the main sector of disintegration and (b) other types of activities which are later seen to be involved owing to their interdependence with those in the initial or principal sector.

We define the institutions through the model of standards by which the activities which carry out certain functional needs of the society--these areas where the members of the society must interact in order for the society to stand by itself--and this leads us to ask why these institutions tend to disintegrate. Our method of answering this question is to precede from the facts in conflict as the participants described them, to the institutions within the sphere which corresponds to them, and then to follow these directions of interdependence and interaction with other institutional areas with respect to the identified facts.

2. Level: the rate, proportion or volume of the activities leads to the question of the relation between the change and adapting of the existing levels of activities when faced with similiar functional needs. This may lead to questions on the adapting among functional roles within an institution or to functional ties among the institutions. This suggests that the source of difficulties is not due to the character of the activities described by the standards, but rather because the quantitative dimension of the standards is very small or very large.

3. Autonomy: this is related to the functional autonomy, based on the activity to realize expectancy, and why, when and under what circumstances these change qualitatively or quantitatively.

4. Stability: this has to do with adaption to change without destructive violence, seeks adaptable, non-violent activities and leads to the question on the defiance of authority when violent adaptive activities occur.

Looking for the reasons for disintegration and insurgency, we come to the comparison of five groups of related information:

1. Which are the standards which refer to the activities under discussion?

2. Which are the values for which these norms provide practical means to attain them?

3. What are the perceptions of the implied persons with relation to:

 a. the values which ought to be reached and
 b. what forms of combat (norms) are seen as fitting this attainment?

4. What are the formal rules, regulations, and laws with respect to the same activities (this presumes the possibility that the rules are not in accordance with the previously institutionalized norms of the society)?

5. What is the present operational nature of the activities now beginning?

We want, therefore, to seek the divergency and discrepancies among these, taking into consideration (1) if the norms, rules and perceptions are considered or established as prescriptions, prohibitions, preferences or authorizations, (2) what is the margin of deviation allowed within each one of these, and (3) what are considered appropriate functions and for what margins of deviation?

This brings us to a basic question: When the norms still do not satisfy the values (the importance and intensity of which must be deduced independently), what are the costs of deviation which the people are disposed or risked to pay, and how do these costs and risks appear? The results of such an analysis tell something about the plan cost/benefit of the perceptions and individual activities in the area in which these activities have included at some point, a direct defiance of the means of coercion within a society.

Processal exploitation of the principle elements of the conflictive process

The processal arranging of the principal elements which we want to consider must avoid a deterministic or non-lineal tendency, indicating the process or sequencial nature of what we are describing. This means that it should be multi-dimensional and interactional and include references of the interrelation of the system's components. The system is understood as a system of interrelated functional activities, but the arrangement of the investigible questions must begin on a broader front, considering activities in the context of other elements of analysis.

The process of internal conflict is a sequence of activities in which (1) actors, on the bases of (2) unsatisfied expectations, (3) defy or threaten the (4) existing control on the organized means of repression (5) within the system.

This basic explication helps us to organize the following list of questions.

The actors of importance for the study may be classified as:

a. Forced

b. Counter-elite (non-insurgent)

c. Insurgents

d. Those who do not belong to the elite (not mobilized or forced; identified as sectors on the basis of activities which develop)

The unfulfilled expectation of the actors are based on discrepancies among:

a. the values of the actor or individual, standards, perceptions, etc. and

b. institutional characteristics (joined or global), which result in

c. expressions of the system with respect to the relations between the two previous points or with respect to the levels, intensity, distribution, etc., within either of the two.

Insurgency, like other forms of political action, focuses on

d. control of the means of repression, and it is more specifically a defiance through illegal means, which seeks for changes in the control of the organized means of repression of the system.

III. CLASSIFICATION AND RECOMPILATION OF DATA

Since we suppose that insurgency is the result of a state or process of disintegration in some aspect of the social system, and the interrelation of a social system implies that this is related to other changes in the society, we need a means to organize the recollection of important data through questions of a wide range which reflect the different aspects and perspectives of a society as a whole. Even so, since the hypotheses concerning revolutions and insurgency cover a wide field of foci and the Camelot Plan is in charge of proving a large number of the most plausible or those which appear to have great probability of success, our attempt to collect information must be organized in such a way that it satisfies the needs of data of many different analytical foci. Finally, in order to obtain information which is comparable for a large number of cases as well as for different foci, the instrument for collecting information must reflect a reasonable number of details and definitions as well as a wide margin of question.

Seven instruments to collect the data have been planned:

1. Political development of the case
2. Analysis of political disturbances (incidents of violence)
3. Analysis of the government
4. Analysis of insurgent organizations
5. Institutional models
6. Occupational groups
7. Information of social antecedents.

Illustrative Hypotheses

As mentioned above, the group of instruments for collecting data is not organized directly around any particular hypothesis, causes, or possible results of the internal war, but rather in order to provide the data with which many of these will be proved. This is because the almost endless list of hypotheses refers to almost all the possible combinations of factors, those factors which represent different foci and levels of analysis, and many do not sufficiently explain the relations among the propositions, which would be operative if their validity could be proved.

The following group of illustrative hypotheses, which will be proved, are indicative of this.

A key hypothesis, which leaves a large void in the relations among the propositions, is, inspite of this, a basic hypothesis for the Camelot Plan: <u>There is a direct relation between the level and the scope of unrealized expectations and the possibility of internal conflict.</u> This hypothesis has a certain statistical character, but the group of corollary hypotheses which identify the connection between cause and effect give a more dynamic character and permit examination of the forces in action through time. They indicate the key element of the changes connected among themselves within the identified components.

1. While the level of satisfaction is lower, a large search for alternatives will be carried out.

2. If a larger search is carried out, the chances of reward are better.

3. The greater the value of the reward hoped for, the greater the immediate satisfaction, but

4. The greater the hoped for value of the reward, the higher the level of aspirations, and

5. While the level of aspiration is higher, the satisfaction is less, which brings us back to the first of the five propositions (taken from March and Simon, 1958).

These hypothesis form the base for an examination of the continuous relation among the discontent of individuals with a situation, the activities in which they are engaged, and the gains which they hope to obtain from the system. A complete analytical system is included for all these questions.

Another important hypothesis, which includes a number of factors which the hypothesis considers very significant when they are combined in what Hopper calls: the appearance of a numerically important marginal group, economically powerful and intellectually informed, is one of the first indications of imminent revolution.

This hypothesis specifically requires data on a certain number of factors and leads to the data on discontent based on the institutional factor of the society. In order to approve this hypothesis, data is needed from each one of the data-collecting instruments and, in the first place, the different identified factors must be divided so that they may be the object of an independent measurement or evaluation.

This is also a hypothesis which suggests that economic power may be a guiding element in the fundamental changes. Among the activities carried out by individuals in any society, occupational activities are dominant. It is obvious that these occupational sectors are directly related with the group of hypotheses on economic factors in actual or potential insurgency.

The Hopper hypothesis suggests some groups of questions whose answers will include the needs of information to prove the hypotheses.

Emergency suggests changes in the distribution of occupational sectors or activities or the appearance of new types of activities. A certain number of hypotheses concerning the relation of the economic and social change follows this direction. (Tilly and Rule, Lipset, Hagen, Staley). Numerically significant, it suggests changes in numbers as well as in their meaning.

Economically powerful, it suggests, whether on the basis of distribution of wealth and earnings or the position in the economy and the power derived from this position. The Marxist theory is strongly supported in the control of the means of production in terms of economic causes and governmental action. Intellectually informed, it suggests questions concerning the growing access to ideas, the opportunity to observe and reflect, etc.

Marginal groups suggest that in terms of economic premiums, positions of political power or social status and prestige, there is limited access to the premiums to which the members of a group aspire or are hoped to aspire.

The theories which link political disturbances with principal social changes fall within three main groups:

1. Important changes, especially those which remove substantial parts of the population from their previous social positions, carry with them a landslide of social controls, through:

 a. The weakening of the traditional elite or

 b. The moving away of the masses from traditional standards.

This landslide destroys the established means of regulating serious tensions in the society and encouraging their expression in the form of violent protest.

2. The basic economic changes introduce, at least in a short time, new depravation in the lives of important groups through:

 a. Actual impoverishment of those displaced by technological changes and those exploited by leaders of the new types of organization, or

 b. The application of new restrictions in the disciplinary measures of factories, the military service and in the street.

These new restrictions induce drastic protests and conflicts.

3. Important transformations of the society involve the introduction of new goals through:

 a. Growing awareness of solidarity of the sub-groups of a society or

 b. Diffusion of new aspirations of the elite, centers of innovation within the society, or foreign models.

The new goals clash more and more with existing institutions, especially government institutions, and this discrepancy stimulates extreme attempts to transform the institutions. When the institutions or their defenders resist, these attempts acquire greater violence. These rather general factors are not, however, mutually exclusive, nor does one require the other. (Tilly and Rule, pages 10-11).

Insurgency is a defiance of authority and brings it about that the congruence and isomorphism of the models of authority of important institutions and organizations is a meaningful indication of the ability of rulers to maintain control and of its vulnerability to the defiance.

A hypothesis may be formulated, for example:

1. When other important institutions and organizations are characterized by authoritative patterns and the governmental structure is, in contrast, democratic, this may offer the easiest means of defiance, which is inherent in conflictive interests and positions, and it may be converted into a focus of the defiances derived from other institutional areas where the authoritative structures restrain this defiance.

2. In a society where other important institutions and organizations are democratically structured on models of authority and the government is authoritarian, the probability of direct defiance of the government will depend on a number of intermediate variables such as:

 a. The extent to which other institutions realize their expectations, or if they do not,

 b. The expectations in relation to the consequences of making the facts in conflict political, considering that the regime in power wants the discontented ones to do it, or,

 c. The strategic option of defying control of the institution or unpopular regime, and

 d. Between these two options, the relative probabilities of success of the defiance and the subsequent ability to remedy the situation from the point of view of the position of governmental or non-governmental control.

Eckstein (1963) identified a number of sources of common hypotheses concerning the conditions previous to internal war which indicate, under general titles, the different causes which must be investigated as factors.

1. Hypotheses which emphasize the "intellectual" factors.

 a. Internal wars are the result of the failure of a regime to adequately carry out the function of political socialization.

 b. Internal wars result from the coexistence within a society of conflicting social "myths."

 c. Internal wars are the result of the existence within a society of unrealized or corrosive social philosophies.

2. Hypotheses which emphasize economic factors.

 a. Internal wars come about through increasing poverty.

 b. Internal wars are the result of rapid economic progress.

 c. Internal wars are the result of large discrepancies between production and distribution of products.

3. Hypotheses which emphasize aspects of the social structure.

 a. Internal wars are due to the inadequate circulation of the elite--that is, inadequate recruiting within the elite of the capable and powerful members of the non-elite.

 b. Internal wars are the result of excessive recruiting of members of the non-elite for the elite, breaking the internal cohesion of the elite.

 c. Internal war is the reflection of the anonymity (?) produced by a large social movement.

 d. Internal war reflects the frustration brought about by a small social unsteadyness.

4. Hypotheses which emphasize political factors.

 a. Internal wars result from the alienation of rulers from the societies which they rule.

 b. Internal wars are the simple response to a poor government which insufficiently carries out its duties.

 c. Internal wars result from divisions among governing classes and not from attacks on the rulers by the ruled.

 d. Internal wars are responsible to oppressive governments.

 e. Internal wars result from excessive tolerance with alienated groups.

5. Hypotheses which emphasize, not particular aspects of the society, but general characteristics of the social process.

 a. Political violence is produced by a rapid social change.

 b. Political violence is the result of erratic measures of social change rather than of graduated changes, whether rapid or not.

 c. Internal wars come about each time a state is in some way maladjusted with the society.

Furthermore, Eckstein and others have suggested hypotheses which suggest the range of factors which determine the result of internal war or focus more specifically on the specific numerical proportion between the active insurgent forces and those of the government. This latter goes on to formulate a hypothesis that, in order to be successful in suppressing the insurgency, the government forces need a proportion from 3-1 to 10-1. The initial hypothesis of Eckstein includes other factors, some of which are more general to permit changes in its established form, and for this reason this hypothesis has not been chosen to be proved. What each one of these does is to suggest that an analysis of these separate factors, beginning with the moment of the outburst of hostilities and the intermediate lapse, would be helpful in evaluating the effectiveness of different government actions which could be used.

In each one of the above-mentioned groups of hypotheses, we go back to the questions about the types of data on a front larger than the particular formulation of individual hypotheses, and the following group of instruments for collecting information was planned with this broad utility in mind.

In both the study of the case itself and the use of data-collecting instruments, these different types of questions will be closely related. Beginning with the sequence of facts and results, the collection of data, as well as the analysis, leads to each one of the other types of data. Each instrument, except that referring to social antecedents, leads to one or more of the others. That instrument begins to apply to different identifiable social units in order to obtain correlations and divergencies in the characteristics of important individuals, insurgents active as a group, members of important organizations, different occupational groups, different levels in various institutional fields, and the model of the entire society.

The instruments for institutions, occupational groups and governments or insurgents all lead to common questions about organizations. In each instrument, which may not be the instrument of social antecedents, the questions about correlation and divergency of norms, codified rules, perceptions and actual conduct with respect to the goals and related activities involved in the case, lead directly to the instrument for collecting data on the institutional models of the society.

A. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Since the initial focus of each case study is, together with the sequence of facts and the frame of developments, what the case essentially includes, the first data-collection instrument is designed to cover these two basic dimensions in the period studied below, seen as a process in action.

A. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1. Basic sequence and situational development

 a. What was the basic sequence of events which constitute the case?

cjp

(1) Identify

(a) Involved (?) and directive groups

(b) Culminating points of the events

- violence
- non-violence

(c) Articulated events

b. Investigate the past, the development of apparent conditions and events in the society which culminated in the described events.

(1) Investigate the development 20 years before the event which represents the success, the culminating point or the failure of the defiance of the government.

(2) When the basic situations or developments are clearly descended directly from a previous stage, investigate the point at which the instability became significantly manifest, such as a basic transformation in the rate of change.

2. The reasons for which the characteristics and actions of the government contributed to developing the rise of social discontent and the beginning of revolutionary pressures.

a. Did the government policy adversely effect important sectors, areas or groups?

(1) Which policies were they and what was their impact on which occupational groups, sectors, elite, counter-elite, non-elite, regions, etc., for example: Did the fiscal and impositive policies adopted have a differential effect on the groups and sectors? Which groups were most effected? Did the growing role of the government in the economy adversely effect key businesses and commercial interests?

(2) Did these policies produce changes in the rate of increase, decrease or redistribution of the wealth of different sectors?

b. Did poor administration, incompetence or too ambitious programs of the government produce an economic crisis? What was the differential effect of this on what sectors or groups?

(1) Did the government take steps to face this crisis, and with what results?

(2) Did the government fail in not taking steps to mitigate the consequences of events, such as natural disasters (that is, to distribute the meager provisions, ask foreign aid)?

c. Did certain government policies act as precipitants of the discontent and social changes, although they themselves were reactions to these changes?

(1) Did they alienate government policies, such as promotions of economic development, economic and national integration and better communications, industrialization or social reforms, alienate certain groups or established interests and serve for the creation and expansion of new social groups or the political socialization of groups which were formerly outside the political system?

(2) Did this produce the development of disruptive influences before the integrative effects could be felt on a large scale?

(3) Identify those policies and their differential effects on various sectors or groups of the population (see questionnaires on occupational sectors):

(a) Did they significantly alter the existing balance of social forces?

(b) Did they destroy the traditional molds and social controls, thus producing an increase in political incidence?

(c) Did the policies of agrarian/reform and tax appeals to nationalism and popular forces in an attempt to broaden the base of the government, alienate any important sectors of the elite and counter-elite?

(d) Were these distant groups of elite in possession of resources or strategic positions which they could use to overthrow the government?

(e) At the same time, did these policies awaken a political awareness, sense of loss and hopes of certain previously apathetic and powerless groups, before the state could satisfy these hopes?

(f) Having fostered the creation and expansion of new social groups and counter-elite, did the government then prevent or fail in giving access to the political process to the bureaucracy or talented and influential groups?

(4) They contributed some aspects of these government programs, such as: the political socialization of the masses and construction of better means of communication for scattering the discontent and providing the insurgent groups with sources and means to organize and develop popular support?

d. Was the corruption, nepotism, abuse of power for personal benefit or class goals widespread?

(1) Was bargaining, favoritism, collecting of special payments for official services, payments for obtaining fiscal contracts, or misuse of public funds common practice?

(a) What was the prevailing attitude with respect to these practices, on the part of the public?

(b) Were they considered normal practice of the political process or did they constitute an important cause of discontent?

(c) What was considered a tolerable amount of corruption in a particular society?

(d) Had this been exceeded, and had these practices increased or had recent scandals been discovered?

(e) What groups most openly denounced these practices and which ones were the most effected by them?

i. Did the press, candidates or political parties and reformist movements denounce these practices?

ii. If these practices were brought to justice, were drastic sanctions often imposed upon them?

(f) What was the public attitude toward the government, government officials and politicians in general?

i. Lack of confidence, cynicism or mockery?

ii. Were anti-politician sentiments widespread?

iii. Had these attitudes changed noticeably with time?

iv. Did these attitudes vary significantly among social classes or categories?

3. Alienation of the government from the governed.

a. What social categories and institutions (that is, Church, Armed Forces, aristocracy) traditionally formed the base of support of the regime?

b. Did government actions alienate these groups? Specify which actions and which groups or institutions were effected.

c. Did the government also alienate the intelligentsia through restrictions on civil liberties, censorship of the press, failure to give them a sense of finality and useful functions, failure to give them a place within the government or bureaucracy or to give them access to careers of talent?

d. Did the government fail to absorb, win the support or at least neutralize counter- or non-elite groups whose economic and social power and prestige had recently increased? Specify which groups.

e. Did the government also alienate itself from society and the masses?

(1) Through the failure to realize an adequate political socialization?

(2) Through systematic exclusion of certain social, racial, linguistic or ethnic groups?

(3) Through failure to identify itself with the aspirations and needs of the masses?

(4) Failure in the construction of the base of popular support in not increasing fiscal services, instituting civic action or programs of community development, instituting youth programs or associations, linking these groups to the government or state?

(5) Through adoption of imported standards, practices and means?

f. Was there evidence that the discontent was directly focused on the government institutions and personnel?

(1) Did the demands of different sectors and social groups upon the government increase?

(a) What were the principal demands of the different groups?

(b) Did these demands seek only reforms or did they seek a more radical action and aspire to overthrow the system?

(c) Was the government able, and to what extent, to satisfy these demands?

(2) Was there evidence that the legality of the government was becoming more and more doubtful?

(a) Was this shown through the growing conviction that the government was corrupt and was ignoring its oppression of certain groups?

(b) Was this shown through increasing disobedience of the law?

(c) Was this resistence to authority focused on the police, courts of law, government officials, Congress, Executive Chief?

(d) Was there a model of violence directed against public officials, and which officials most commonly?

g. Did the government try to protect, improve or communicate its own ideology and legality to the public or did it fail to do this?

(1) What means and instruments did it have to do this?

(a) What were the principal means of communication, including those of the mass, in the society? Include foreign news means.

(b) Which of these means belonged to or were directed or controlled by the government?

ii. What technique did the government use to control or regulate these means? (Example: was there radio and press censorship? Under normal conditions or only in times of national emergency? Was this censorship before or after the events? Did the government only censor or did it also indicate the news which must be published or distributed?)

iii. What means did the government take to make private means of communication responsible? Example: Where there laws against calumny and were these strictly enforced?)

(b) What other means did the government use for political socialization?

i. Propaganda agencies?

ii. A political party?

iii. A formal educational system? (See institutional questionnaire)

iv. Sponsor mass meetings to demonstrate or create popular support?

v. Use and manipulation of national symbols and appeals to patriotism?

(g) Did it restrict or eliminate foreign aid to insurgent groups?

i. By closing embassies or cutting off diplomatic relations with those countries which offered aid to the insurgents?

ii. By controlling foreign agents and concluding vanguard organizations?

iii. By imposing economic sanctions against these countries?

iv. By patrolling the borders to prevent the illegal entrance of supplies and persons?

v. By giving publicity to the activities and real goals of those foreign governments and making an appeal to national sentiments?

(4) What were the instruments and means which the government used to repress or control the political disturbances, violence, insurrection? (For more details, see the questionnaire on the analysis of a political disturbance.)

(a) What government agencies were principally involved in the repressive action? (Ministry of Defense, of the Interior, etc.)

(b) Were the lower levels of the government likewise organized and equipped to take part in the suppression of the violence, or was only the central government responsible for this?

(c) Was the government equipped to face different types of violence and insurgent tactics (armed uprisings, peasant agitation, guerrillas, infiltration, strikes, sabotage, etc.)?

(d) How effective was the government's intelligence service in relation to potential sites of disturbance and in information concerning the organization, activity and support of insurgent or potentially insurgent groups?

(e) Which were the agencies and instruments of repression?

(1) Police

(2) Civil guards

(3) Special forces

(4) Para-military organizations

(5) Courts of law (if special courts or martial courts had the power to judge insurgents in times of emergency, etc.)

(f) Specify the approximate number of forces involved in each one of these organizations, its location, deployment, mobility, types of disturbances in which they are used, if they are well trained and equipped, and what agency or government level controls their operations.

(1) How well integrated and coordinated was the force in relation to the different instruments of repression and to the different levels of government?

(2) How effective was the force across the nation and was it effectively limited to certain regions?

(3) Did the government take the necessary steps to maintain the loyalty of its means of repression (example: giving the armed forces autonomy in their own sphere of interests, in budget matters, etc.)

(g) Did the government seek foreign aid in connection with repression of the insurgency?

(1) Mainly financial aid and technical assistance (military, programs of community development, etc.)?

(2) Did the government also respond to rumors and attacks on its account?

(3) Did it respond to new myths propagated and disseminated by the counter-elite and insurgent groups?

4. Reaction of the government to the restlessness, disturbances and the formation of the insurgent movement.

a. Did the government react to these developments, taking repressive measures?

(1) What were its constitutional powers, including the special emergency powers to confront the outburst of disturbances and violence, and what controls were used in the exercise of these powers?

(2) Did it also adopt unconstitutional or extra-constitutional means to suppress the disturbances?

(3) What repressive means did it adopt?

(a) Did it crush local disorders, disturbances, strike movements, etc.?

(b) Did it impose a curfew, restriction of movements, etc.?

(c) Did it arrest agitators, key individuals considered responsible for promoting the discontent? (Arrest, deportation, execution).

(d) Did it prohibit, repress or watch political movements, parties, syndicates or fronts related with disturbances or which opposed the government?

(e) Did it take steps to prevent the infiltration of these groups into key positions within the government, bureaucracy, armed forces, workers' organizations, etc., or did it try to eliminate them from these positions if they already held them?

(f) Did it exercise censorship over the news, communications and publications media?

(2) Military missions of training, including training for contra-insurgency?

(3) Direct request for foreign troops?

(4) Diplomatic support and pressure, including requests for security treaties, carrying the matter to international organizations (world or regional) and seeking international economic sanctions, etc.?

(h) How effective was the foreign aid in increasing the government's ability to repress the political disturbances and the insurgency?

(i) What was the reaction of what sectors and groups to the foreign intervention?

5. What were the consequences of the repressive efforts of the government: Did the government effectively use its powers and means of repression or coercion or did the tension and potential insurgency increase due to incompetent or incomplete repression? (See questionnaire on political disturbances).

a. Did the government repression only increase the hatred and determination of the opposition and insurgent groups without destroying their potential of violence?

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 6/6/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) Attn: Cryptanalysis - Translation Section - FBI Laboratory

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel 5/10/66 submitting a portion of a document in the Spanish language concerning "Project Camelot," produced by the Special Operations Research Office of the American University, Washington, D. C.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York is one copy each of a continuation portion of the above document, Pages B-1 through B-24A. This portion of the document was received on 5/31/66 at a Solo drop address maintained in New York City for receipt of communications from Canada. The Cryptanalysis - Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory is requested to prepare a full translation and furnish copies to Chicago and New York.

For the information of the Bureau, HENRY WINSTON is presently in Chicago and CG 5824-S* will turn this portion of the document over to WINSTON since it was for WINSTON that the document was originally intended and to whom it was being sent indirectly by LUIS CORVALAN LEPE, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile.

4 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - FBI Laboratory
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

WAB/mes
(6)

REC-24 100-428091-5662

11 JUN 10 1966

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 7, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 6/7/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at scheduled times and frequencies but no messages were transmitted.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:dek
(7)

REC-79 100-428091-5670
EX-104

11 JUN 10 1966

50 JUN 14 1966

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) 6/10/66

Director, FBI (100-428091) 1 - Shaw

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReNYairtel 4/28/66 in captioned matter, a copy of which was furnished Chicago.

Reairtel enclosed a statement by CG 5824-S* entitled "Information Relative to Financial Subsidy of the Communist Party, USA, by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." This statement disclosed that CG 5824-S*, while in the Soviet Union on Solo Mission 20, had a discussion with a representative of the Security Branch of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union. During the discussion, the Soviet representative noted that Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, had furnished the Soviet Security Branch a report on a discussion he had with Secretary of State Dean Rusk. According to Dobrynin's report, Secretary Rusk made an unofficial protest that the Soviets were violating terms of the 1933 Recognition Treaty which declared that neither country would interfere in the internal affairs of the other. In addition, Dobrynin's report disclosed that Rusk had stated that the United States Government knows the Soviets are in close contact with the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), on an almost daily basis, that it is aware of the close relationship existing, that the Government knows the Soviets are financing the work of the CPUSA, that it knows how this money is coming into the United States, and how the Soviets deliver the money.

EX-102 REC-82 100-428091-5671

For your confidential information, Secretary of State Dean Rusk has been contacted with reference to the matter set forth in reairtel. Secretary Rusk advised that he did not recall having made any formal demarche to Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin about the CPUSA or the financial relationship between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union.

1 - New York (100-134637)

19 JUN 10 1966

MAILED 6
JUN 9 - 1966
COMM-FBI

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

WGS:pah (5)

69 JUN 20 1966

57 JUN 16 1966

CLASSIFIED UNIT

Letter to Chicago
Re: SOLO
100-428091

Secretary Rusk recalled that on one occasion in discussing the Havana Conference of communist parties (Tri-Continental Conference), he mentioned to Ambassador Dobrynin that the United States was aware of the assistance which the Soviet Union gave to communist parties in Latin America.

Secretary Rusk also recalled that on another occasion, in discussing the situation in Southeast Asia, he remarked to Ambassador Dobrynin that the United States Government was fully aware of the efforts being made by the communist apparatus throughout the world, including the United States, to attack and misrepresent our attitudes on such issues as Vietnam. Secretary Rusk pointed out that it was entirely possible that Ambassador Dobrynin's sensitivities were alerted and that he filed a substantial report on the problem.

The above information is foryyour confidential information only and it is not under any circumstances to be discussed with CG 5824-S* or NY 694-S*.

NOTE:
In order to protect the security of our Solo operation the information in reairtel was brought to the attention of Secretary of State Rusk by letter dated 5/19/66. Secretary Rusk's reply was set forth in a letter to the Director dated 5/25/66.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: June 10, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. G. Shaw

1 - Baumgardner
1 - Shaw

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This memorandum outlines the material developed during Solo Mission 20 and will assist in locating pertinent data within the Solo file.

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ALBERTSON, WILLIAM		
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AMERICAN INTERNATIONALISTS PARTY		
Letter to CP of Soviet Union	6/6/66	5665
ARGENTINA		
Status of Communist Party	5/5/66	5498
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Official of CP of Uruguay	5/4/66	5492
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Former American residing in East Germany	6/3/66	5650
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Status of Communist Party	5/11/66	5537
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Vietcong leader at CPSU Congress	5/3/66	5489
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Status of Communist Party	5/4/66	5491
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Request of CPUSA for legal aid	5/10/66	5528
Mailing address for Communist Party	5/17/66	5564

FBI 100-428091 REC-41 100-428091-5672

65 JUN 14 1966 WGS:pah (3)

ST-108

CONTINUED - OVER

11 JUN 14 1966

File 5-CB

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National Revolutionary Movement Party..... 5/10/66 5548

[redacted] b6 b7C

Former Americans residing in USSR..... 5/19/66 5570

BURTAN, VALENTINE GREGORY
Comments concerning suspicion by E.Germans. 6/2/66 5649

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CANTER, FRIEDA
CPUSA member who desires to travel to USSR. 5/24/66 5590

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA
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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
Financial subsidy from Soviets..... 4/28/66 5465
Meeting of Delegation with Soviet officials 5/12/66 5540
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Soviet's opinion of Gus Hall..... 5/13/66 5556
Soviet's views on CPUSA - Canadian Training School..... 5/19/66 5570
Mail drop addresses furnished to fraternal communist parties..... 5/19/66 5569
Request of Soviets for loan..... 6/16/66 5667

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Partido Vanguardia Popular..... 5/3/66 5494*
5/13/66 5543

CODOVILLA, VICTORIO
Official of CP of Argentina..... 5/4/66 5498

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY
Status of Communist Party..... 5/12/66 5539
Speech of Armando Hart at CPSU Congress.... 5/31/66 5640

CUNHAL, ALVARO
Official of CP of Portugal..... 5/9/66 5546

CYPRUS
Progressive Party of Working People..... 5/18/66 5567

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
13TH Congress of CP of Czechoslovakia..... 5/3/66 5490*
Establishment of Merchant Marine..... 5/11/66 5550
Czech officials..... 5/24/66 5594

DENMARK
Status of Communist Party..... 5/16/66 5558

DIXON, RICHARD
Official of Communist Party of Australia.... 5/11/66 5537

DUBOIS, SHIRLEY GRAHAM
Left Ghana and now residing in London, England..... 5/26/66 5611

EAST GERMANY
Status of Socialist Unity Party..... 5/13/66 5542
Relations with West Germany..... 5/16/66 5559
Speech by Walter Ulricht at CPSU Congress... 5/27/66 5627
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Contact in Zircon case and Soviet reaction.. 5/24/66 5589

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Speech by Janos Kadar at CPSU Congress.....5/25/66 5617

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Steps by Soviets to establish.....5/18/66 5566

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Status of the Communist Party..... 5/6/66 5495
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ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY
Speech by Luigi Longo at CPSU Congress.....5/31/66 5636

[redacted] James Jackson, CPUSA official...5/24/66 5590 b6 b7C

KOLIANNIS, KOSTAS
Official of Communist Party of Greece..... 5/6/66 5496

KOREAN LABOR PARTY
Speech by Tsoi En Gen at CPSU Congress.....5/27/66 5626

LENINIST YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE
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Discussion with Vladimir Makalov.....5/19/66 5570

[redacted] Hy Lumer, CPUSA official.....5/12/66 5541 b6 b7C

MALI REPUBLIC
Status of Sudanese Union Party.....5/16/66 5558

NEW WORLD REVIEW
Request for subsidy from Soviets..... 6/6/66 5664

MIKUNNIS, SAM
Official of Communist Party of Israel.....5/10/66 5527

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
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Memorandum to Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
Re: SOLO
100-428091

NORTH VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST PARTY
Speech by Le Duan at CPSU Congress..... 5/10/66 5549

NOUMAZALAY, AMBROISE
Official of the CP of Congo..... 5/10/66 5548

[redacted] b6 b7C
Desires to send son to the Soviet Union..... 5/24/66 5541

PATHET LAO
Delegation at CPSU Congress..... 5/19/66 5568

PERLO, VICTOR
Document on Socialist countries..... 5/24/66 5592

PETERS, J.
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POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY
Status..... 5/23/66 5558
Speech by Wladyslaw Gomulka at CPSU Congress 5/27/66 5625

PONOMAREV, BORIS
Discussion concerning relations with CPUSA.. 5/19/66 5568

PORTUGAL
Status of the Communist Party..... 5/9/66 5546

[redacted] b6 b7C
Desires to study music in the Soviet Union.. 5/24/66 5591

ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY
Speech by Nicdae Ceausesch at Soviet Congress5/26/66 5624

RUSK, DEAN
Discussion with Dobrynin re CPUSA funds..... 4/28/66 5465

[redacted] b6 b7C
Active in Students for a Democratic Society. 5/12/66 5541

SOLO
Highlights of the 20th Mission..... 4/28/66 5465*
Possible chamfering of informant's mail..... 5/4/66 5488*

SOVIET UNION
Economic cooperation with developing countries..... 4/29/66 5466
Relations with the Chinese..... 4/30/66 5472
Steps taken to strengthen unity in communist world..... 4/30/66 5473
Leadership status..... 5/2/66 5486
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Cultural relations with the United States. 5/19/66 5568
Analysis of 23rd Congress by CG 5824-S*... 5/26/66 5646
Speech at Congress by L. A. Sysoyeva..... 5/25/66 5622
Speech at Congress by Nikolai Podgorny.... 5/26/66 5623
Speech at Congress by Mikhail A. Sholokhov 5/27/66 5628
Speech at Congress by N. A. Muravyova..... 5/31/66 5637

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Official of Soviet Academy of Science..... 5/18/66 5567

TRI-CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
Held in Havana, Cuba, in early 1966..... 5/4/66 5492

URUGUAY
19th Congress of CP of Uruguay..... 5/12/66 5541
Status of Communist Party..... 5/6/66 5499

VAFIADES, JOHN (EVELYN)
Payment of CPUSA dues..... 6/6/66 5666

VENEZUELA
Status of Communist Party..... 5/17/66 5564

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Soviet's opinion to opposition of U. S. Senators..... 4/29/66 5466*
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Views regarding U. S. position..... 5/3/66 5489
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Conference of Intellectuals..... 5/3/66 5488

VILNER, MEIR
Official of CP of Israel..... 5/6/66 5495

WEINSTOCK, LOUIS
CPUSA official currently in Hungary..... 5/23/66 5558

WHEELER, GEORGE (ELEANOR)
Payment of CPUSA dues..... 6/6/66 5666

WINSTON, HENRY
Efforts by Negro doctor to contact in USSR 5/18/66 5567

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
Efforts to secure Joe North a position.... 5/24/66 5590

WORLD MARXIST REVIEW
Issue devoted to conditions in the U. S... 5/16/66 5561
Discussion with officials.....5/24/66 5590

YARIS, HARRY (GERTRUDE)
Desire to visit the U. S..... 5/17/66 5565

[redacted] b6 b7C
CPUSA official who Soviets have low
opinion of..... 5/24/66 5593

ACTION:

File for record purposes.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 6-7-66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
(65-65405)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
(65-4302)

SOLO
IS-C

TRAMUS
ESP - R
(Request for Automatic Data Processing Unit Service)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies and for the New York Office two copies of an informant's statement entitled, "Funds Received From Communist Party of the Soviet Union as Reimbursement to Communist Party, USA, for Fares of Individuals Traveling to the Soviet Union."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished on 4/26 and 5/4/66 by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

6-Bureau (Enc. 6)(RM)
2-New York (Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
(1 - 100-194637)(SOLO)
(1 - 65-97696) (TRAMUS)
4-Chicago
(1 - 134-46 Sub F) (SOLO)
(1 - 100-39538) (Tracing of Solo Funds)

RWH:MDW
(12)

REC-41 100-428091-5673

ST-103

11 JUN 14 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 27 1966

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 65-65405-

CG 134-46 Sub B
CG 65-4302

Copies of this communication and the enclosed informant's statement are being directed to Bufile 65-65405, TRAMUS; ESP-R, in order that the information appearing in the informant's statement regarding serial numbers, denominations, etc., of the money received from the Soviets can be provided to the Voucher Statistical Section for processing through the Automatic Data Processing Unit Service.

FUNDS RECEIVED FROM COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AS REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FOR FARES OF INDIVIDUALS TRAVELING TO THE SOVIET UNION

During a meeting with representatives of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), an official request was placed for reimbursement to the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) in the amount of $4,654.49 less $2,000.00 which had previously been forwarded by the CPSU to the CP, USA to cover fares of delegates to the 23rd Congress of the CPSU. The amount then claimed amounted to $2,654.49. This amount included the cost of all fares to the Soviet Union, miscellaneous cables, and certain transportation expenses to Washington, D.C., which had been made to arrange visas at the Soviet Embassy for individuals planning to travel. The figure presented for reimbursement had been drawn up by Helen Winter in mid-March, 1966, and was supposed to include all monies then due the Party up to and including those individuals who were traveling to the Soviet Union for the 23rd Congress.

Following the presentation of the above claim as monies due as reimbursement to the CP, USA, $92.00 of this amount was disallowed by the CPSU. They disallowed this amount because they stated that it was not their responsibility to pay the expenses connected with securing visas in Washington, D.C., and that it would have been possible to have secured such visas in New York City through regularly established travel agencies who do business with Intourist. In addition, the CPSU disallowed a claim of the CP, USA for $8.00 as the cost of cables connected with the travel of individuals to the Soviet Union. A total of $100 was disallowed and the amount which the CPSU, in fact, did reimburse the CPUSA amounted to $2,554.49. This amount was then paid in full as final settlement of all monies presently due the CP, USA through April 1, 1966.

Subsequently, from this $2,554.49 received from the CPSU, an amount of $100.00 was turned over in Moscow, USSR, to HYMAN LUMER who was there for the purpose of attending the 23rd Congress of the CPSU. This money was provided LUMER as a contingency fund in connection with his planned travel

100-428091-5623

ENCLOSURE

to Israel. In addition, $31.00 was later taken from this money and provided to HARRY YARIS, a former American who now resides in Warsaw, Poland. YARIS had traveled from Warsaw to Prague, Czechoslovakia, to meet with a representative of the CP, USA, and this money was to cover certain expenses incurred in connection with this travel.

After the above-noted transactions, the amount of money remaining totaled $2,423.49. This money consisted of 24 $100 Federal Reserve Notes, one $20 Federal Reserve Note, and three $1 Silver Certificates plus miscellaneous coinage totaling $.49. Set forth below is the pertinent data which appeared on the $2,423.00 in U.S. currency noted above:

Denomination	Issuing Federal Reserve Bank	Series #	Serial #
$100	Atlanta, Georgia	1950	F 00880736 A
"	New York, New York	1950 D	B 16245229 A
"	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1950 D	C 03761056 A
"	Cleveland, Ohio	1950 D	D 03522593 A
"	New York, New York	1950 D	B 15900272 A
"	Chicago, Illinois	1950 B	G 06389893 A
"	New York, New York	1934	B 01931798 A
"	Minneapolis, Minnesota	1950 A	I 00700179 A
"	Cleveland, Ohio	1950	D 01074729 A
"	Chicago, Illinois	1950 D	G 09609632 A
"	New York, New York	1950 C	B 13309303 A
"	Richmond, Virginia	1950 C	E 07952944 A
"	San Francisco, California	1950 D	L 09399678 A
"	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1950 D	C 03435091 A
"	San Francisco, California	1950 A	L 02975484 A
"	New York, New York	1950 B	B 12198036 A
"	San Francisco, California	1950 B	L 05598084 A
"	Dallas, Texas	1950 A	K 00217483 *
"	San Francisco, California	1950 A	L 02809709 A
"	New York, New York	1950 C	B 00730062 *
"	New York, New York	1934 A	B 10577376 A
"	San Francisco, California	1950 D	L 08673885 A
"	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1950 B	C 02431684 A
"	New York, New York	1950 D	B 19067768 A

7-44 (Rev. 2-18-63)

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) June 14, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS - C

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is a portion of the translation which you requested by ~~letter~~ airtel dated 6/6/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained until completion of translation.

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosure.

JBC:sdh
(5)

Enc. (2)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
6 JUN 17 1966

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 9
JUN 14 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Continuation of report of Project Camelot.)

APPENDEX B

PLAN OF INVESTIGATION OF THE

STUDIES OF THE ANALYTICAL CASE

Prepared under the direction of Ralph Swisher

I. INTRODUCTION

This work launches the initial plan of investigation for the studies of the analytical case of 21 cases of internal conflict.

The primary purpose of this is to provide a -- (blank) -- on two cases in order to retain what will be necessary of the investigation plan for the studies of 21 cases which will begin in September, 1965. This, in turn, requires that the cases be carried out and completed before August 1.

Given that the purpose is to provide a plan of investigation for 21 cases which will be comparatively analyzed, the initial -- (blank) -- be chosen in light of the following basic criteria: (1) the most "complete" case instead of the "typical" case, in order to answer the greatest possible number of questions; (2) access to historical and statistical information; and (3) reflection of the Latin American emphasis of the Camelot Plan.

The strategy to develop the plan of investigation, given its broadest purpose, will try to take into account the limitations which indicate using only two cases of verification. The tentative strategy to meet this consideration was to amplify the focus in the following manner: (1) to take the case from the moment of the success of a revolutionary movement, studying past and future eras in order to empirically determine the dates which concern the

b6
b7C

TRANSLATED BY: [redacted] dh

June 13, 1966

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-

broad purposes of the Camelot Plan, for example, previous conditions and precipitants and governmental action with respect to the process of internal conflict, not precisely at the moment of the violent taking of possession; (2) to review other cases which appear to differ in significant aspects with the object of adapting the investigation plan to the needs of a certain number of cases which will be comparatively analyzed; (3) with the same purpose, to review cases of social conflict which did not end in internal war; (4) independent of the specific cases, the research of models, variables, hypotheses, propositions, attributes of cause, etc., which should be covered by the investigation plan and (5) with respect to the evolution of the investigation plan, to at first organize from the list of propositions, a taxonomy of previous conditions and precipitants.

The five cases first considered were Cuba, Guatemala, Bolivia, Canada and Mexico; Cuba and Canada were chosen.

This investigation plan will focus on (1) the sequence of events in the cases under investigation and (2) the context of the situation in which the sequence of events developed and which gave place to conflictive, pertinent, identifiable and open behavior. Although the studies will not constitute formal applications of systems of analysis, the investigation plan and implication will be constructed and implemented within a systematic framework of references, with special attention to the form of the investigation plan of studies of social systems which will constitute a joint effort within the Camelot Plan.

The central focus of organization and ordering is an exposition of the conflicting process, based on a conceptual arrangement of the most important hypotheses, beginning with those elaborated in the investigation plan. These important hypotheses identify those general propositions in which we initially have the greatest confidence and which refer to each one of the important components of the conflicting process and to the expressed relations between these components which order them within an analogous expositive process with a systematic frame of reference.

II. THEORETICAL POSITION

The general focus of the case studies is a blend of suppositions and perspectives on social systems and human conduct, and it uses a group of terms to identify and differentiate among actors, phenomenon and abstract entities.

Social System. A social system is made up of those components which have a functional relation among themselves for some specific purpose, in a specific action and in a specific location (a social system is not necessarily adjacent to a society, organization or other such form; rather, it focuses on a particular problem and all the components, functions and norms concerning this problem).

Function. This refers to those things which must be done or are done in order for a society to maintain itself. Each labor function is in a subsystem which is composed of the activities related with this function, considering the individual workers in these activities as a sector of the society (for example, farmers) and the norms for these activities, including institutions such as those listed below:

1. Family institutions - all the norms concerning procreative, sexual activity.

2. Economic institutions - the acquisition, distribution and use of natural resources.

3. Health institutions - standards which govern the conduct, instruction and care of the human body.

4. Communication institutions - standards which govern the conduct of the processees by which men communicate and understand one another.

5. Religious institutions - standards which govern the direction of institutions related to human destiny after death, although this adopts a variety of expressions and forms.

6. Educational institutions - norms which govern the managing of predictions through which the experiences and norms provided in all institutional terms are transmitted to future generations.

7. Scientific institutions - norms which define the conducting of processes through which new problems are tested and absorbed and new experiences systematically neutralized.

8. Military institutions - standards which govern the processes by which the collectivity is protected from hostile acts on the part of foreigners. (Whether this takes the form of a permanent military force or some other form is unimportant. It matters only that the concern with the survival of the society in its environment demands the institutionalization of processes through which the society dominates this type of problem.)

9. Judicial institutions - norms which govern the use of processes through which internal conflicts and tensions are resolved.

10. Diplomatic institutions - norms which govern foreign relations.

11. Governmental institutions - norms which govern the use of processes through which all institutional areas are coordinated.

Characteristics of the Individuals

Attributes - all those characteristics of an individual over which he has no control, which he cannot change by his own activity, and whose behavior is totally predetermined. (Such attributes include color of skin, etc. Age is an attribute which changes during the life of an individual, in a completely predetermined manner.)

Possessions - those resources which are under the control of the individual and which he can use at will. (He can regulate, sell, destroy or throw them away.)

Acquisitions - the type of things which are attributes of an individual but which cannot be transferred to anyone else (educational titles, diplomas, medals).

The selection of the most important hypotheses and their arrangement and elaboration within an investigation

plan falls upon some suppositions. The most important of these are:

1. Human conduct is a function of the development of socially acquired attitudes toward culturally obtained values.

2. Any social order or society can be considered a mobile balance of culturally obtained values and socially acquired attitudes, or tendencies which act toward a given system of values.

3. These commonly understood values and tendencies to act, and the intentions joined to the action which identify them with associated values, permit reasonably exact predictions of the individuals as to their respective behaviors.

4. Social disorganization results when an important proportion of values, intentions and tendencies to act are not sufficiently generalized to guide the conduct of an important number of individuals who are still acting among themselves.

5. A certain amount of social change is going on continually in all aspects of social systems.

6. None of these changes or their results is predetermined. For example: while change is inevitable and constant, there are always alternatives as to the particular form or forms which these changes take in different situations.

7. At a determined moment, the process of change may be accelerated or slowed down, within one or several elements of the society.

8. Insurgency is only one possible consequence of the processes of change.

9. Internal conflict is always the result of the failure of some aspects of the society to adequately adopt to the changes, which produces unfulfilled expectancies.

10. Insurgency may be the result of:

(a) discrepancy between aspirations and actual results,

(b) correlation between aversions and results, or

(c) anticipation of both,

but it will always be preceded by one of these which has not yet become visible.

7-44 (Rev. 2-18-63)

SAC, **Chicago (134-46 Sub B)** **June 8, 1966**

Director, FBI **(100-428091)**

SOLO
IS - C

REGISTERED MAIL

MAILED 19
JUN 8 1966
COMM-FBI

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated **5/26/66.**

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosure
JBC:pbs
(5)

Enc. (ENCLOSURE)

JUN 20 1966

TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Report on Project Camelot).

I. INTRODUCTION

This Report intends to indicate the present status of the investigation plan for Project Camelot. This Project is the result of the efforts of 140 professional-years, during three and a half years, to determine the possibility of developing a system of analysis of a country which would provide the means to: (1) identify and evaluate indicators and judge the causes of potential internal conflict; (2) judge the effect of different governmental actions which influence this potential; and (3) obtain, conserve and collect information required for the above-mentioned system.

This investigation plan will be continually revised from now until September 1, 1965, the date on which there will be the largest attempts of compiling data in 21 analytical studies of cases of internal war and in five studies of comparative social systems in contemporary societies. Furthermore, this fall there will be a parallel attempt to investigate the manual and mechanical simulation of internal conflict and the government's response to it. In the three months since the appointment of the Director of the Project and the initial building-up of the staff, the plan has reached a point where it appears advisable to give it publicity through this Report.

The complexity of the problem of the investigation plan makes it necessary to intentionally collect comparative data which is capable of forcing the suitable tests of the hypothetical system, which are consistent and interrelated and which are contained in the model. To this date, the work in the field of internal conflict has been mainly of the inductive and intuitive type, providing an important base for the development of hypotheses and models. Nevertheless, the task of the Camelot Plan is to apply the systematically derived theory and the improved methods developed in many other fields of social sciences, to the specific realm of internal conflict and to the relations between insurgents and those affected. Furthermore, this application must be such that once the data of the case under study is compiled, it will be possible to carry out the necessary comparative analysis for scientific development.

b6
b7C

[redacted] ENCLOSURE

June 6, 1966

100-439871

The first part of this report intends to provide the context of the investigation plan, to briefly describe the project, to explain the position in order to bring about various theoretical and practical points, to identify the work which has been undertaken and which is to be done and, most important, to provide a certain connection among the specific plans for the studies of the analytical case, the studies of the social systems and the effort of the simulation techniques.

Unfortunately, it is not possible in a few pages to set down the design of a project as large as Camelot. Since our intention is to make the initial plan very broad, the present state of the plan is less succinct than what it will be in September, already in its definitive form. The plan has been explictly developed in the present stage to facilitate the process of revision and integration. There are some preliminary observations on the investigation plan which seem appropriate to establish the stage which will follow. The term "investigation plan" is not, unfortunately, a precise concept which enjoys unanimous approval. In fact, it is a rather ambiguous term. We will make a commentary to explain the way in which this term is used in this project. For the purposes of this project, there are six parts to the investigation plan: (1) theory, (2) hypothesis, (3) variables, (4) measurements, (5) indices, (6) analysis. Each of these components comes from another, although not in the same way. Thus, the hypotheses are derived from the theoretical premises, the variables from the hypotheses, etc. Finally, we have real indicators which will be used to measure the variables used in the hypotheses. These are the measurements which determine the needs of specific data for the investigation which is being conducted.

In order to set up an investigation plan, the major emphasis has now been put on deducing the exigencies of information and specifying the comparable steps for the studies of the analytical case and of social systems.

Once these needs have been set down, the individual investigator will be able to decrease his preoccupation with the theory

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 5/26/66

Attn: Cryptanalysis - Translation Section - FBI Laboratory

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel dated 5/3/66 and Bureau letter dated 5/24/66, forwarding a portion of translation of document entitled "Project Camelot." Page 7 of enclosed translation noted that Pages 1 and 2 of the original report were missing and the translation, therefore, commenced with Page 3.

In the assembly of the enclosure to Chicago airtel dated 5/3/66, Pages 1 and 2 were omitted in the copy forwarded to the Laboratory for translation. Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the omitted Pages 1 and 2. The Laboratory is requested to prepare a translation of these pages and forward copies to Chicago and New York for insertion in the portion already received. The translation of these pages should be numbered beginning 6a, 6b...etc., so they may be inserted in the current numbered pages.

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Cryptanalysis - Translation Section - FBI Laboratory
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
1 - Chicago

WAB/mes (5)

100-428091-

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FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT

SEVEN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

7-44 (Rev. 2-18-63)

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) June 21, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 5674

REGISTERED MAIL

SOLO
IS-C

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 6/9/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosure.
JBC:sdh
(5)

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 30
JUN 21 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JUL 7 1966

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Continuation of Appendix B of report on Project Camelot.)

b. Did it only suppress the agitation without restraining the expectations?

c. Did the adoption of strong repressive measures alienate many sectors of the population and undermine the government's legality and authority, turning the public against the police, the government and its laws?

d. Did it serve only to increase class antagonisms?

e. Did it result in an increase in popular support and identification with the agitators, revolutionary leaders and organizations which the government had tried to repress?

f. In banning political parties and other groups, did the government only encourage perfection in conspiracy tactics and the creation or perfection of clandestine organizations?

g. Were there other unexpected consequences as a result of the government's repressive actions?

h. Having obtained the alienation of numerous groups and forced the insurgents to perfect their ability of violence, did the government relax its repressive measures and with what consequences?

b. Instead of using repressive methods, did the government try to divert the revolutionary tensions and frustrations toward channels considered harmless in relation to the stability of the regime?

(1) What diverting measures did it adopt?

(a) Appeal to patriotism and nationalism?

(b) Creating prestige on the outside and seeking a greater involvement in international affairs as a source of pride and support in the country?

b6
b7C

TRANSLATED BY: [redacted] sdh, ehf, dek, csh
June 15, 1966 (31.52) (31.49) (5045) (44.71)

ENCLOSURE
100-428069-5671

(c) Stirring foreign wars or international crises or maintaining border conflicts?

(d) Sponsoring religious or evangelist movements, festivities, sports?

(e) Carrying out paternal policies, extending social well-being and public services, supporting societies of mutual aid, etc.?

(f) Reviving past heritage, native culture and traditions as means of postponing changes?

c. Instead of using repressive methods, did the government try to provide or establish legal and peaceful means of protest and change?

(1) Did the government try to answer complaints and injustices and did it make things easier by initiating and supporting reforms?

(a) What were considered the public events and desired reforms for which groups of the population were fighting? (elite, counter-elite, non-elite, insurgents)

(b) What was the government's position in relation to these events and in what areas did it try to bring about reforms and in what order of priority? (For details, see A,3.)

For example:

i. Labor reform (adoption of a labor code to authorize unionization, collective bargaining, strikes, etc.)

ii. Tax reform (more progressive rates to prevent evasion, increase tax-collecting facilities, increase earnings in order to accomplish other government programs)

iii. Agrarian reform (expropriation with or without compensation, in cash or government bonds, combined with notes and technical assistance to small farmers, the effect on productivity, etc.)

iv. Electoral reform (extension of the suffrage, cleaner and free elections, a more proportional system for the population and the parties)

v. Administrative reform (decentralization, increase in efficiency, establishment of services through merit)

vi. Judicial reform (strengthening the judicial autonomy, reform of the penal code, strengthening execution of the law and sanctions, converting the law into an instrument of social change)

vii. University reform (increase student and faculty participation in university activities, strengthen university autonomy, etc.)

viii. Program of economic development (social security, public welfare, housing, etc.)

ix. National integration (creation of a balanced regional economy, integration of excluded ethnic or social groups, etc.)

(c) Were the reforms isolated, ad hoc events, part of a full planned program, or models of reforms?

i. Did it seek foreign aid, economic aid, loans, technical assistance and training, and what was the public sanction to this foreign aid?

ii. Was the organization or government apparatus adapted to the realization of reforms?

iii. Did the government overcome local resistance or the obstruction of groups with created interests?

(2) How extensive were the reforms and how radical their consequences?

(a) Did they contain structural changes in governmental and social institutions?

(b) Did they alter the social structure and the balance of social and economic power?

(c) Did they effect the productivity and economic stability (advantageous or disadvantageous)?

Page 32 is missing.

. . . effect of creating a more open political and social system to incorporate conflicting, more rapid and divergent groups and interests.

i. Did this decrease the cohesion, direction and unity of government plans and political institutions?

ii. Did the reforms extend the services and responsibilities of the State beyond the level of its resources, technological facilities and qualified personnel?

iii. Did this give discontent or insurgent groups more effective means and instruments to oppose the system?

iv. Were there additional unexpected consequences?

(d) . Was the government guilty of excessive tolerance toward insurgent or potentially insurgent foreign groups?

(1) Was this due to its weakness, orientation of the reform or error?

(2) In an attempt to win popular support or to destroy the strength of its principal opponents, did the government permit extremist groups, such as the communists, to seize positions of influence and power which they otherwise would not have had?

(a) Did it permit these groups to infiltrate the government and bureaucracy?

(b) The armed forces?

(c) The worker, peasant and student movements?

(3) Did the government

arouse popular demonstrations and strikes to force a recalcitrant legislature to promulgate reforms?

(a) Did the government lose control of these movements?

(b) Did its actions provoke reprisals by elite groups, threatening the stability of the regime?

(c.) Did the government join limited and controlled reforms with repressive means in order to avoid the contagion and expansion of the social discontent?

(1) Did its repressive actions eliminate or neutralize the insurgents and their organizations?

(2) Did the government destroy the insurgents' base of popular support and increase its own popular support through reforms which eliminated the basic sources of discontent?

(f.) Did the government issue effective repressive measures, successful deflection of the discontent, or effective reforms; or did it simply remain inactive, confused, indifferent or internally divided? (That is, abdication of power.)

(1) Was the government divided into rival factions, interests or groups which made it difficult or impossible to make decisions or execute the policy?

(2) Was it infiltrated by counter-elite or insurgent groups? In what areas?

(3) Did any outstanding elements of the ruling class suffer an alienation from the regime? Which elements, agencies or institutions?

(a) Did they lose faith in their own legality, authority and ability to use power effectively, both to repress insurgent activity and

to carry out reforms or divert revolutionary tensions and direct divergent and conflicting groups and interests?

(b) Did important groups of the ruling class defect or join insurgent groups?

(4) Did revolutionary or insurgent movements take power? (more detail later)

(a) Did moderate or extremist elements first take power, and was an ultra-radical movement of moderates in the government formed? In this case, answer the following questions in each group.

(b) What kind of governmental directive did the revolutionists give?

i. Were their efforts directed to the consolidation of power and the destruction of the former regime? (technical facilities, political ability, etc.)

ii. Did they organize effective instruments of repression?

aa. Did they purge the armed forces of suspicious officers?

bb. Did they organize civil guards, popular militias, etc.?

cc. Were they assured the loyalty of the instruments of repression?

dd. Did they effectively use these instruments to crush internal violence and insurrections and foreign invasions which threatened the revolution?

Page 35 is missing.

bb. Was the incorporation into the party of different and divergent interests the reason for the division?

cc. Were the forces of the interest groups (old and new) concentrated in the party?

(3) Creating work and peasant councils, etc.

(4) Propagating a new social myth.

(5) Using communications media, the educational system, popular movements, etc., to attain the political socialization of the population.

(5) Institutionalization of the Revolution.

a. Did the government effectively end the administrative and economic chaos, and how?

b. Was a dictatorship created?

c. Did it end the reign of terror and arbitrary factions, and did it establish civil liberties, free elections and political parties, and did it adopt tactics of compromise and political employment?

d. Were revolutionary traditions and ideas modified?

e. Did it set up a new constitution and how did it differ from the previous one?

(1) How flexible was the institution as an instrument of the government, and how was it amended?

(2) What was the structure or organization of the new regime?

(a) Were there drastic changes as compared to the pre-revolutionary government?

(b) Were these changes relatively secondary?

(3) Did the models of authority of the new government coincide or greatly vary from the models of authority of the social institutions? Were there basic changes in these social institutions?

Pages 37, 38, 39 and 40 are missing.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: The above outline is in a very inconsistent form.

Translator's Note: The beginning portion of the following is missing, but, for the purpose of clarity, it is being set up as if it were a whole outline.

GOVERNMENT REFORMS TO CHECK SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

I. Agrarian Reform

A. Background: How was the land previously divided? (See social background.)

B. Has there been a change in the ownership of the land?

1. When was the law (executive decree, tec.) approved?

2. What were the immediate causes of its promulgation?

3. By whom and why was it approved?

a. Was it at first an executive creation with support from the legislative power?

b. Was it the result of a change in the government's directive with the coming of a more liberal regime?

c. Was the government forced into immediate action by advisors?

C/ Has the new law gone into effect? If not, why?

1. How much land has been distributed?

2. To whom has it been distributed? (Compare with information on social background.)

 a. To dealers who formerly did not own land?

 b. To small farmers who were unable to earn a living from their property?

3. What effect did this have on the total ownership of land?

 a. Are there now more people who own small plots of land?

 b. What percent of the farming population now has enough land to earn a living? How does this compare with before?

4. From whom was the land taken?

 a. How were they paid?

 b. How much land are they now allowed to have? Is there in effect a law concerning the maximum land ownership?

D. How has the economy been effected by the new land ownership law?

 1. Are the new lots of land economically viable?

 a. Are the new owners able themselves to obtain capital to invest in their land?

 b. If not, have government or private copperatives been established to distribute seeds, provide water, tools, animals, fertilizer, etc., and to work the land in those areas in which the peasants do not have enough capital?

 1) How much of the material above have the cooperatives been able to distribute?

2) Are the peasants able to pay them? Is this system now enough in itself? Has production increased or decreased in the recently distributed land?

2. Was the new law promulgated in the hope of changing the types of crops, and has this happened?

3. Have the new owners been afforded expert help in order to most efficiently use their resources?

 a. If so, how much aid have they been given?

 b. What per cent of the peasants have received this aid?

 c. On what lots of land which have changed ownership has the type of crop changed?

 d. Is the greatest effort to grow crops which are easy to sell?

 e. Are many of the products for the consumption of those who live on the land?

 f. Has the number of crops for export increased or decreased, and what effect has this had on the national economy?

4. What effects have there been on the population for which the reform was promulgated?

 a. Are the peasants satisfied or discontent with the program?

 b. Has their aid to the government increased or decreased since the realization of the program?

II. Tax Reform

A. Background: What was the tax structure before?

1. What were the government's sourcesof income and how much was obtained from each one (do not count foreign aid)?

a. Tariffs (importation and exportation rights)

b. Sales tax

1) On necessary items

2) On luxury items

c. Territorial tax

d. Rental taxes

e. Government honorariums for services

f. Government monopolies

2. Per cent of government income per population group

a. Population groups classified by income

1) Rich

2) Average

3) Poor

b. Population groups classified by occupation (see demographic division)

1) Peasants

2) Urban workers

3) Merchants, etc.

c. Population groups classified by geographic areas

1) Different provinces

2) Urban and rural

B. Has there been a change in the tax structure?

1. When was the law (executive decree) approved?

2. What were its provisions?

3. Why was it approved and by whom?

C. Has the new law been put into effect? If not, why?

1. What per cent of the fiscal income is now obtained from?

a. Tariffs?

b. Sales tax?

c. Territorial tax?

d. Rental tax?

e. Government honorariums and monopolies?

2. What is the per cent of government income per population group (see division of segments)? Compare these figures with those mentioned above, before the law was passed.

3. Have profits generally increased or decreased since the promulgation of the reform?

a. For what projects has the new income been used?

b. Who have been the principle beneficiaries of such projects?

4. Do the statistics mentioned above reflect the possibilities of non-payment of a certain tax?

a. Who are the workers who count the taxes and how susceptible are they to illegal influences?

b. From what groups of the population do these influences probably come?

c. How do the calculated taxes compare with the income?

D. d. What have been the effects on the population for whom the reform was promulgated?

1. 1. Are the taxpayers satisfied or discontent with the program?

2. 2. Has support to the government increased or decreased since the realization of the program?

III. Centralization of government authority

A. Background; Until when was the government centralized?

1. Was there any type of deliberative/elective agency below the national level?

2. Did these agencies have any autonomy, and in what areas?

a. Did all the political decisions made on the lower level have to be confirmed by the national government?

b. Did the local agencies have their own financial funds or did they depend upon the national government?

3. 3. Did government workers on the local and intermediate levels have any autonomy?

a. Did they depend upon people at the capital for appointments?

b. What type of decision had to be discussed with the capital before being put into effect?

c. Were these workers capable of initiating and realizing ideas without consulting the capital? If so, what type of ideas?

4. How cooperative were the representatives of different government departments on the local level?

a. Was there a regular change and discussion of ideas among the representatives of such departments as interior, police, military, promotion, health, education, welfare, etc.?

b. Were these local representatives able to institute in their areas local programs peculiar to problems in their zones and without direct supervision from the capital?

c. If not, how much importance was given to the opinions of individuals when these decisions were made at the capital?

B. Has there been a change in the centralization?

1. What does the new law say?

2. Who created it and why?

C. Has it been put into effect? If not, why?

1. How many deliberative groups (i.e., local boards) have been created?

a. How are their members elected?

b. What authority do they have? What type of decisions have been made?

1) Recommendations

2) Initiation of activities: where do they get funds? How much money have they used?

2. Has there been a change in the duties of government workers at the lower and intermediate levels?

a. Has the number of representatives who live in the zone in question increased or decreased?

b. Has local cooperation with these workers increased or decreased?

c. Has these workers' loyalty to the government increased or decreased?

d. Does an influencial family in the area have to have representatives and influences in the capital to be able to administrate its zones?

e. How long do the elected workers stay in the zone?

f. Is there a change in the types of questions which are sent to the capital for decision?

1) Has the number of questions increased or decreased?

2) Has their quality increased or decreased?

3. Psychological effects: Has support of the government increased or decreased?

IV. Elections and election procedure

A. Background: Who were elected and who could vote?

B. Has there been any change in the voting system?

1. What does the law say?

2. Who promulgated the law and why?

C. Has it been put into effect?

1. How many and what type of officers are now elected? How does this compare with previous figures?

2. What groups who previously could not vote can now do so?

a. What per cent of the recently authorized voters have exercised their right?

b. Does the increase in voters represent a new population group (interest group) which previously did not have a vote?

c. Does it simply represent an increase in those interest groups which were previously represented?

d. Has the increase in the number of voters had a visible effect on the types of officers elected?

V. Responsibility of elected government officials.

A. Background: What were previously the legitimate topics of debate and action in Parliament?

B. Has there been a change in the responsibilities?

1. What does the new law say?

2. Who promulgated it?

C. Has it been put into effect?

1. What are the new areas of responsibility over which Parliament has authority?

a. Finances?

b. Security, etc.?

2. Has Parliament begun to debate any action on these points? On what points has any action been taken?

VI. Autonomy of the judicial power.

A. Background: Was the judicial system previously under executive control?

B 1. Did the public, the press, etc., feel that the judges were under the executive?

2. Could its views be predicted, given the influence of the executive?

B. Has a new law been promulgated?

C. Has it been put into effect?

1. Is it now considered more free of influences?

2. Has the number of times which its action has been considered in conflict with government policy increased?

VII. Purge of corrupt or inefficient government officials.

A. Background: Has there been corruption among government employees? (Apply the following questions throughout the government heirarchy: judges, tax collectors, senators, etc.)

1. Was the public aware that they were collecting honorariums for carrying out normal duties?

2. Were their salaries unreasonable with respect to the standard of living?

3. What population groups were possibly most effected by this corruption?

B. Has a new law been promulgated?

C. Has it been put into effect?

1. What per cent of the government services is now paid as compared with before? What type of services?

2. Have the salaries of public workers been increased to eliminate the causes of corruption?

VIII. General Economic and Social reforms to improve the average atmosphere of the population

A. Is there a general planning office for the development of projects (development office)? If not, under what sponsorship are development plans coordinated?

1. Where is the money obtained for development projects?

a. How stable is the provision of these funds?

b. How apt is it to continue?

2. Who chooses the projects to be carried out?

a. Were experts (foreign or other) requested to help in the choice of projects?

b. Did the local personnel have a say in the choice of projects?

c. Who had the most authority in the choice?

B. What types of projects have been selected?

1. Long-range

a. Communications

1) Transversal roads

2) Airports

3) Telegraph and telephones

b. Electrical projects

1) Hydro-electric

2) Steam

2. Short-range

a. Water supply

b. Emergency aid

c. Road construction

3. How much money has been allotted to the different projects?

C. Effects: (Applicable to all reform programs)
Has support of the government increased or decreased as a result of the execution of a particular reform?

ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL DISTURBANCES

In order to obtain more exhaustive and precise information for the analysis of the nature, causes, participants and model of political disturbances, the second instrument goes into greater detail on each political disturbance which occurs during the period under investigation.

B. ANALYSIS OF A POLITICAL DISTURBANCE

1. Location (see social background in questionnaire No. 3)

 a. Ethnic and social backgrounds

 (1) Size of the population, population movement and geographic distribution

 (2) Ethnic groups (number and percentages)

 (3) Religions (size of groups)

 (4) Family groups (general, patriarchal, matriarchal, urban, rural, regional differences)

 b. Socio-economic type of community

 (1) Levels of economic development and characteristics of the economic situation

 (a) Agriculture-industry-commerce proportion

 (b) GNP and rate of increase

 (c) Standard of living

 i. unemployment

 ii. farming conditions

iii. distribution of wealth within the situation: concentrated or well distributed

iv. wealth of the people in relation to their neighbors

(d) Size and social position of the middle groups

(e) Education (compulsory, private) and literacy

c. Political tendencies of the area (see government questionnaire)

(1) Form of government

(a) Federal or unitary

(b) Executive or ministerial

(c) Democratic, authoritarian or totalitarian

(2) Legal means to amend or suspend the constitution and to change government institutions

(3) Extent of popular participation in the electoral process

(a) Requirements to vote as described by the constitution

(b) Size of the electorate

(c) Percentage of voting in the electorate

(4) Degree of competence in the ruling elite

(a) Majority political parties

(b) Top political figures

(c) Political opposition groups (number, intentions, political importance)

d. Outstanding geographical features

(1) Size of the community in even thousands

(2) Extent of communications development (roads, railroads, news circulation, radio-TV, mail service, etc.)

(3) Terrain: forest, desert, mountains, farm land, density (urban-industrial)

(4) Outside communications: geographically isolated on one or more sides, easily accessible

2. Security Force

a. Present military and police forces, role and strength of military and police in the community

b. Degree of modernization of the security forces: recruiting, training, arms and ammunition

c. Important means of checking activities which oppose the system: control of disturbances, prison, exile, combat, etc.

3. Role of Violence in the Community

a. Extent of institutionalized, collective or individual violence

b. Traditional point of view concerning violence

c. Sanctions usually applied to violence

(1) Official sanctions

(2) Sanctions applied by groups of the society

4. Organization

a. Participants

(1) Homogeneous composition (workers, military, etc.)

(2) Homogeneous or varied directive

(3) Leaders and their followers belong to broad strata of the society

Or

(1) Small elite group

(2) Small elite - some popular participation

(3) Considerable popular support

(4) Support of the masses

b. Organization of the Participants

(1) In functional terms - work, students, military, political parties or groups (civil rights), religious groups

(2) In structural terms - cellular, amorphous structure; open or restricted recruitment of members orientated to or against the system

(3) Extension of coordination by command

(4) Extension of coordination by common standards (or political or social goals)

(5) Political ideology

5. Form of the Disturbances (Indicate which)

a. Demonstration, disturbances, strike, sabotage, terrorism, murder, propaganda (open, secret), guerrilla attacks, clandestine operations, civil war, meeting, coup d'etat, purge, administrative action, police incursion, military action

b. Area of insurgents' control

6. Foreign Aid and/or Support

a. Number of countries involved

b. Military aid: to one faction; to both factions

c. Political intervention

(1) Diplomatic pressure

(2) Pressure through regional or international organizations

d. Economic intervention

(1) End of the economic transactions of one or more products

(2) Blockade

e. Direct military intervention

(1) Through advisers only

(2) Limited, non-official participation

(3) Open participation of foreign military units

(4) Foreign volunteers

f. Concession of bases or shelters from which to operate

g. Permission to distribute propaganda

7. Magnitude

a. Number of persons involved (percentage of the population)

b. Time element: number of days, months - or number of participants per day

c. Total men a day

8. Possible Origin of the Disturbance

a. Previously observed tensions such as political repression, labor or student uneasiness

b. Continuation of previous conflicts

c. Precipitant events

d. Relation between one certain disturbance and another or others

9. Nature and Sequence of the Action

a. Type of action - military or political

(1) Military: armed combat or simple political action

(2) Non-military: political, economic, social reform, amnesty, parole, rehabilitation and relocation of participants, direction and control of the population (civil action, relocation of the population)

b. Number of wounded and dead in both factions

c. Total damage to property

d. Type of property damaged

e. Legal status of the initial collective action

f. Basic sequence of the action

g. Immediate positive or negative results

(1) Political situation

(2) Military situation

(3) Economic and social situation

C & D: GOVERNMENTAL AND INSURGENT ORGANIZATION AND ABILITIES

The two following chapters deal with the organization and abilities of the government and the insurgents and their relations with other aspects of the social system, i.e. their relation with other institutional sectors, elite and occupational groups and organizations, and the bases of their interests and orientations.

C. CHARACTERISTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

1. General characteristics: general characteristics and organization of the government in the pre-revolutionary phase

a. What type of government did the country have before the outburst of insurgency?

(1) Was it a constitutional government? Written or non-written constitution?

(2) Was it a republican government? Democratic? Monarchical? Authoritarian? Oligarchical?

b. Was there a relatively set tradition of constitutionalism and legality of governmental authority in the country?

(1) How was power normally transferred? Through elections? Through extra-legal means?

(2) Did the constitution or any basic instrument of government guarantee a broad margin of civil rights, and were these generally fulfilled?

(3) Did the government normally exercise its authority within the limits of the constitution or arbitrarily?

(4) Was there a large discrepancy between the formal structure and constitutional principles and how the power was exercised in practice? Specify the most important areas of discrepancy.

(a) Despite this discrepancy, is the constitution still important in terms of norms or aspirations of the people?

i. Was it respected and by what groups or sectors?

ii. Were large groups of the population ignorant of the constitution and the rights which it granted them?

(b) Did governmental authority and power come principally from the institutions in charge or from a person or extra-constitutional factors? (That is, are personality and family and personal relations of prime importance in politics and in the decisions which are adopted?)

(5) Under what conditions does the constitution grant special emergency powers and repeal of civil liberties? Specify the conditions.

(a) Are these powers invoked frequently or infrequently?

(b) Did the government normally use these powers to control serious crises and disorders?

(c) Or did it use these powers arbitrarily to accomplish certain ends?

(6) How could the constitution be amended or adapted?

(a) Was it an easy enough process to make the constitution a flexible tool of the government or was it so troublesome as to guarantee that the changes would have to come about through extra-constitutional measures?

(b) How often was the constitution amended?

(c) Could it also be interpreted and adapted through judicial review or other means?

c. Did the governmental institutions, models and sources of authority included in the constitution correspond with those prevailing in other important social institutions? If there were serious discrepancies, specify in what areas and with what institutions.

d. Was there limited or universal suffrage?

(1) What was the rule of inclusion and exclusion?

(2) What proportion of the adult population could vote?

(3) What proportion of these actually did vote?

(4) Was voting compulsory and, if so, what sanctions were applied?

(5) Were elections generally free and clean or were there usually electoral fronts and controlled elections? If the latter was true, what techniques were used and by what groups?

(6) How was the election procedure supervised?

(a) Through executive agents, armed forces, judicial power?

(b) Were there special electoral courts?

i. If so, how were they selected?

ii. What autonomy did they have and how subject to influence (of the executive) were they?

(7) Was the voter given the opportunity to choose among candidates and political parties in competition or were all non-official candidates forbidden?

(a) Were some groups or political parties banned from participating in the elections?

(b) What was the rule and the bases of exclusion?

e. What was the nature of the electoral system?

(1) Was it based on the system of majorities or of relative majorities?

(a) Was a minimum required in the relative majority?

(b) Were there complementary elections which stimulated cooperation among parties and also coalitions?

(c) Did the congress decide the result when no candidate won the necessary majority or relative majority?

(2) Was the electoral system based on the principle of proportional representation and did this permit radical groups to free themselves from the need of resorting to negotiations and cooperation between parties?

(3) Were there certain regions or sectors favored by the electoral system?

(a) Were the rural, most statistical and conservative or traditional regions more favored than the modern, dynamic urban areas?

(b) How general was the imbalance?

f. If it was a republican government, what was the disposition of its duties and powers?

(1) Was it a presidential, parliamentary or other type system?

(2) Was there a separation of powers or a system of checks and balances, and did these work in practice?

g. What was the nature of the executive power: presidential, collegiate or ministerial?

(1) How was the executive elected and what were the necessary qualifications for the job?

(2) Was all or most of the power centered in the president? Constitutionally? In practice?

(3) Did the cabinet have independent authority: some, a lot, none?

(a) To whom was the president responsible? To whom was the congress responsible?

(b) Was the group homogeneous or did it contain different elements and parties? Was its heterogeneity strengthened by making it more representative, or was it weakened by making coordination more difficult?

(c) How were decisions arrived at and carried out?

(4) Was the bureaucracy a tool of the president or did it have some independent authority?

(a) Was it able to effect the formulation or execution of executive policies?

(b) How was it selected?

i. Were influences, nepotism and favoritism common?

ii. Was the change in personnel great with each change of administration?

iii. Was there a permanent career of public service and a merit system (in theory and in practice)?

(c) Was it effectively organized to make and carry out decisions?

i. Were there ample stipulations which favored coordination?

ii. Was there enough delegation of authority within the administration to stimulate the initiative taken by the officials?

iii. Were there endless transactions and "busy work?"

(d) Were the administrators technically and administratively competent, and were there schools and techniques to prepare officials for public administration?

(5) What were the formal and informal powers of the executive?

(a) Were they derived from the constitution and the office or from persons and extra-constitutional factors?

(b) Did they include only executive and administrative powers or did they also extend to legislative and judicial functions or quasi-legislative and judicial functions?

i. Did the president have the power to issue decrees?

ii. Was this power used extensively? Was it used to conduct the congress?

(c) Did the executive have extraordinary powers according to the constitution, and were these invoked frequently?

(d) Were executive decisions subject to revision?

i. By the congress (veto)?

ii. By the courts (judicial review)?

(6) What constitutional or other type of controls were exercised over the executive power, and how effective were these controls?

(a) Could the president be re-elected?

(b) Was delegated legislation prohibited?

(c) Did congress have the power of veto? Did the approval by congress of appointments and the granting of credit constitute a control?

(d) Did the armed forces constitute an effective control over the president?

(e) Did customs, constitutional traditions or public opinion act as controls over the president?

h. What was the nature of the legislative branch?

(1) How many houses were there and what were the differences in their powers?

(2) How were they elected and what was the principle of representation?

(3) What were the duties and powers of the legislature?

(4) Was it simply a channel or did it have some independent deliberative powers?

(a) Was the legislature normally controlled by the executive or did the executive control it all? Through what techniques (intermediate elections, banning of non-official parties, nature of the electoral system)?

(b) Could the opposition gain control of the legislature and did this happen frequently?

(c) Could the legislature effectively control the president and alter his legislative program?

(d) Did it have the power of veto and was this power used often? Could it summon government officials, force them to resign, appoint investigative committees?

(e) Did it sufficiently represent organized public opinion so that it would be granted a certain force of independence?

(5) How was the legislative branch organized?

(a) Did the organization, directive, party discipline and rules of procedure allow it to exercise legislative leadership?

(b) Or was the legislative process too slow and cumbersome? Was this due mainly to weak organization, a weak party system or the presence of a created interest designed to block legislation which effected its own interests?

i. What social groups were represented and were they dominant in the different government institutions? Specify them according to the main social categories: elite, counter-elite, non-elite and institutions (executive, bureaucracy, legislature, judiciary). (NOTE: Apply the plan of the questionnaire on social background.)

(1) Were the same groups and interests dominant in all the government institutions, or were there some differences between the executive and the congress?

(2) Have there been significant changes with time? How long and how recent was the period of time?

(3) Even when members of different branches belonged to elite groups, was there evidence that some were spokesmen or legates for non-elite groups?

(4) Was the executive more representative of the public than the congress was? Less conservative than the congress? More popular than the congress?

j. Was the state federal or unitary?

(1) How centralized was the administrative apparatus in practice?

(2) What were the units of government or administration below the national level (states, departments, provinces, districts, municipalities, etc.)?

(3) What was its organization (executive departments, legislative or deliberative bodies, councils, courts)?

(4) How were they elected?

(a) By election or appointment?

(b) If by election, was the electorate the same as in the national elections?

(5) What were the duties and powers? How much autonomy did they have and in what areas?

(a) Did they have independent tax powers or did they depend upon the national government for funds?

(b) Did they control the spending of public funds?

(c) How much initiative did they develop? Did the principal political decisions have to be made by the national government or were they consulted for their approval?

(d) What type of services were they capable of carrying out for their constituents?

i. Were these services limited to administrative seats of government or urban areas, or did they also extend to surrounding rural areas?

ii. Were taxes collected mainly from rural or urban areas?

(e) What were their duties and powers with respect to control and coercion of the social intelligentsia? Were the courts, police and other agencies of control directly under their control? How effective were these government measures to enforce the law and combat disorder, violence and insurrection?

(6) What was the degree of public participation or popular support of the local government units, and did they serve to stimulate local initiative of the citizens?

(7) Did the provincial or local elite (large landowners) come to dominate the control of local government units and agencies in order to enforce the law, despite their formal organization and selection, and did they use the local government arbitrarily to serve the interests of those groups?

(8) What were the formal or informal relations of these government or administration units among themselves and with the central government?

(a) Were the local units dependent upon the central government for funds, federal aid and technical assistance, and were they used for political maneuvers?

(b) Could the central government intervene directly in the affairs of inferior government units? At any time? Under special circumstances?

i. Could it separate the local officials from their duties and appoint inspectors?

(c) What were the techniques to coordinate the policies and assure their execution among the different levels of the government?

(d) Could the local units or private interests effectively obstruct the realization of policies or reforms dictated by the central government?

(9) How observed were the regional differences (geography, economic resources, culture, idiom, ethnic differences and barriers)?

(a) How strong were regional and local feelings?

(b) Was identification with regional or local units stronger than identification with the nation, and could these loyalties and divisions threaten the national unity?

(c) In some regions, was there a strong antipathy against the national capital and the central government?

(d) Could these differences and antipathies give insurgent elements an opportunity to gain control and launch a campaign against the central government?

k. What was the judicial system in the country?

(1) Was it unitary or federal?

(2) What was the organization of the judicial system on different levels and what was the hierarchy or inter-relation if there were separate systems?

(3) How were judges chosen (elected, appointed)?

a. Did the executive or the legislature play an important role in their appointment?

b. Were the courts and judges independent or were they subject to influences of the executive, congress or local or economic interests?

c. Did the career exist with selection and promotion, based on professional qualifications, competitive examinations and merit?

d. Were the judges appointed for life?

e. Were their fees enough to keep them relatively immune to influences and irregularities?

(4) Did the courts exercise judicial review or other controls over other branches of the government?

a. Were they ever opposed to the actions of the executive or of the congress. Frequently?

b. In such cases, did their decisions take effect?

(5) What legal system prevailed in the country (free law, codified law, tribal law, etc.)?

(6) What was the penal system?

(7) What was the jurisdiction of the courts?

a. What were the cases most frequently brought to the courts and what were the most typical dispositions of these cases?

b. What types of sanctions were most commonly appled in criminal cases? What were the dispositions for corporal punishment, confiscation of property, etc.?

c. How did the courts treat offenses against the state (treason, espionage, insurgency, etc.)?

d. Were they organized or equipped to deal with collective violence and insurgency?

(8) Was the entire country effectively under the rule of law?

a. Did a system of private law effectively prevail in the most remote rule regions (i.e., did large land-owners dominate the local control agencies, and did they make their own justice)?

b. Was observance of the law strict or relaxed?

i. Were there many faults in the law, and were there means to evade the commonly practiced law?

ii. If so, did this destroy the rule of law or was the required flexibility guaranteed?

c. Were there class influences in the interpretation of the law?

i. What was the class or social origin of the judges?

ii. Was this social origin reflected in their decisions?

iii. Did the people (specify as to opposition, counter-elite and non-elite groups) feel that the police and courts were essentially free of influences?

iv. Did they consider it possible to obtain justice through the courts?

d. Was the legal system, the organization and action of the courts such that it guaranteed a relatively rapid and efficient execution of justice?

i. Were judicial proceedings characterized by details and endless delays?

ii. Were judicial cases relatively expensive so that less privileged groups were unable to resort to the courts?

e. How effective was the realization of judicial decisions in general?

(9) Were there also special courts (court martials, labor court, election tribunals)?

a. Were there a special administrative law body and separate courts to administrate it, and were there ample dispositions so that the citizens could voice their complaints against the administration or state officials?

b. Were special courts used to deal with internal disturbances or insurrections (i.e., in times of serious crises, are transgressors against the state tried in military courts or special tribunals)?

l. Did the institutions and political procedures give alternatives for violent changes?

(1) Did it provide means for the peaceful census of petitions and complaints and for the obtaining of changes?

(2) Did it provide the means for the incorporation of new interests and social forces within the political system? How--i.e., through parties, interest groups, free elections, etc.?

m. What was the nature of the party system (none, one party, several parties)?

(1) Identify the political parties

a. Characterize each one as to what it represented (completely or predominantly).

b. Did it represent specific social or occupational groups?

c. Was it made up of different social classes?

d. Were predominant ethnic or regional interests represented?

e. Did they have strong roots, organization and foundation in the masses or popular support?

(2) Characterize the operation of the party system

a. Was the party system reflected by or did it contribute to excessive division of public opinion?

b. Was the system noticeably unstable (frequent divisions, disappearance of older parties, creation of new parties)?

c. Did the parties lack organization and discipline? (Specify those which had powerful organization and discipline.)

d. Was the affiliation of voters and even of politicians to a certain party weak and wavering?

e. Did the parties reflect or represent the public opinion?

f. Did they have determined programs, ideology or doctrine, or were they of a very personal nature?

g. Did they focus on the principles and alternatives of the electorate?

h. Did they act as agencies of political socialization?

i. Did they act as effective agencies of modernization?

j. Did they serve as a way to incorporate counter-elite, insurgent or non-elite groups into the political and government system?

(3) What was the popular attitude toward politicians and parties: mistrust, cynicism, apathy?

(4) Did the insurgents work through political parties? Did they form their own parties, try to infiltrate into others or cooperate with them? (See questionnaire on the summation of movements.)

n. What were the formerly organized groups (include foreign interests)?

(1) Characterize in terms of government, counter-elite, insurgent, non-elite.

(2) Which were the most important groups politically? Indicate the political importance of each one.

(3) Did the government have formal control over the interest groups?

a. Was a legal registration necessary?

b. Did they fall under the control of a ministry?

c. Were they dependent upon the government for finances?

d. Was this control nominal in the case of some groups (groups of larger producers) and important in the case of others (labor, organizations: the knowledge of the government was necessary for the syndicates; the government collected the union quotas; it intervened in the solving of conflicts between unionists and managers)? Did it authorize strikes?

(4) Did the interest groups have access to government institutions? If there are a few, specify which ones.

(5) In which direction does it first turn its influence or attention? Indicate if it varies with the different groups.

a. Did they try to influence the political parties?

b. Did they concentrate on the executive branch, the president and his advisors, the cabinet, the bureaucracy?

i. Was a semi-official status given to the groups of large producers (landowners, businessmen, industrialists, etc.) through a representation in the bureaucracy and government councils, consulting boards or semi-autonomous government bureaus which operate within their area of interest?

ii. Did government control of unions mean that union leaders were also given representation and influence within the labor ministry and its dependent offices?

c. Did they try to influence legislation and with what results?

i. How did they do this?

ii. Did the members of interest groups try to seek direct representation in the legislature?

Pages B-63 to B-66 inclusive are missing.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
Attn: Cryptanalysis-Translation Section, FBI Laboratory

DATE: 6/9/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

5-

ReCGairtel dated June 6, 1966, submitting a portion of a document in the Spanish language concerning "Project Camelot," produced by the Special Operations Research Office of the American University, Washington, D.C.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and the New York Office is one copy each of a continuation portion of the above document, pages B-25 through B-49, plus the Index of Appendix B. It is noted that the Index to Appendix B was received out of order and should actually precede the portion furnished by reCGairtel June 6, 1966. In the event the previous portion of this translation has not yet been prepared, it is suggested that the Index to Appendix B should precede the previous portion.

This portion of the document was received on June 6, 1966, at a Solo drop address maintained in New York City for receipt of communications from Canada.

The Cryptanalysis-Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory is requested to prepare a full translation and furnish copies to Chicago and New York.

For the information of the Bureau, this document was originally intended and was being sent indirectly to HENRY WINSTON by LUIS CORVALAN LEPE, General Secretary of the CP of Chile. Therefore, CG 5824-S* will turn this additional portion of the document over to WINSTON at his earliest opportunity.

REC-41 100-428091-5674
ST-120

13 JUN 15 1966

(3)-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago
WAB:MDW
(5)

Left to CH
w/encls (3)
6/21/66
JBC:gdh
1-N.Y. - Encl.
(FBI returned)

T-7 4/4/61
JBC:dsh
6-13-66

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
Attn: Central Research Unit

DATE: 6/8/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

REC 81

ReBulet dated June 8, 1966.

In accordance with Bureau's request, there is enclosed herewith the English edition of the "Brown Book War and Nazi Criminals in West Germany." CG 5824-S* on June 8, 1966, advised that the Bureau may permanently retain this copy of the "Brown Book" and that he felt that he could subsequently secure for himself a second copy thereof.

R. W. Schwartz

Schwartz

5-S

1-704-D

3-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1-Chicago

Encl retained in R-SS Library. Am B

RWH:MDW
(4)

EX-112

REC-81

100-428091-56

11 JUN 15 1966

65 JUN 20 1966

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: JUN 1 1966

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
(65-65405)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
(65-4302)

SOLO
IS-C

TRAMUS
ESP - R
(Request for Automatic Data
Processing Unit Service)

ReCGairtel dated as above, captioned "CP, USA - FUNDS; IS-C."

As noted in reairtel, DANNY RUBIN, Organizational Secretary, CP, USA, turned over to CG 5824-S* on 5/24/66 $1,100 consisting of fifty-five $20 Federal Reserve Notes. This money was to be provided to the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) and used in connection with financing that organization's national gathering in Chicago, Ill., 6/66. According to the source, it was his opinion that these funds had probably been drawn from CP, USA reserve funds in NY and may have been money which originally was received from the Soviets through the Solo apparatus.

6-Bureau (RM) — 1 COPY DETACHED ADP UNIT
2-New York (Info)(RM)
(1 - 65-17696 (TRAMUS)
(1 - 100-134637 (SOLO)
2-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(10)

REC 81 100-428091-

11 JUN 15 1966

4 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JUN 1966

5-Shelton
Thompson
BRANIGAN

65-65405-

ENCL FILED IN

ENCREC COPY AND COPY OF

CG 134-46 Sub B
CG 65-4302

The Voucher Statistical Section at the Bureau is requested to process the list of serial numbers of the $20 Federal Reserve Notes provided by RUBIN which is attached hereto in an effort to determine the source from which this money was derived. It is possible that this money actually did constitute funds initially received from the Soviets.

The NY and CG Offices should be furnished with the results of the processing of these serial numbers by the Voucher Statistical Section through the Automatic Data Processing Unit Service.

The CG Office is also attempting through established sources to determine the ultimate disposition of these monies once they have been delivered to JACK KLING, a leading functionary of the CP of Ill.

Chicago + New York advised that file not complete - Request being held in abeyance until such time as file is complete + results of processing will be furnished this office 6/9/64 ewm

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 14, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 6/14/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at scheduled times and frequencies but no messages were transmitted.

ACTION:

For information.

REC-52 100-428091-5677

EX-111

6 JUN 16 1966

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:dek
(7)

FIVE

65 JUN 20 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6/7/66

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Shaw

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

My memorandum of 5/13/66 set forth in detail receipts and disbursements of funds from the Soviet Union and Red China by the Communist Party, USA, during the month of April, 1966. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds together with receipts and disbursements during May, 1966.

SUMMARY:

Total received from Soviet Union 9/58 to 5/31/66.....	$3,798,193.49
Total received from Red China 2/60 to 5/31/66.....	50,000.00
Grand total received 9/58 to 5/31/66.....	3,848,193.49
Total disbursements to 5/31/66.....	2,582,125.87
Balance of Fund 5/31/66.....	$1,266,067.62

This balance is maintained as follows:

$1,115,867.03 by NY 694-S* in New York City
150,200.59 by CG 5824-S* in Chicago

DETAILS:

Total received from Soviet Union 9/58 to 4/30/66.....	$3,795,639.00
Total received from Red China 2/60 to 4/30/66.....	50,000.00
Grand total received 9/58 to 4/30/66.....	3,845,639.00
Total disbursements to 4/30/66.....	2,576,191.32
Balance of Fund 4/30/66.....	$1,269,447.68

RECEIPTS DURING MAY, 1966 $ 2,554.49

($2,554.49 was received by CG 5824-S* in Moscow, Russia, from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as reimbursement of fares for official Communist Party, USA, delegations to the Soviet Union.)

100-428091

REC 17 100-428091-5678

WGS:pah
(5)

CONTINUED--OVER

6 JUN 17 1966

65 JUN 20 1966

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: SOLO
100-428091

DISBURSEMENTS DURING MAY, 1966:

5/5/66	- For Jack Kling, functionary of the Party's Illinois District. ($150 was for tax on Indiana farm owned by the Party and $100 was to cover a Party press conference).....	$ 250.00
5/7/66	- For flowers ordered by the Party's General Secretary, Gus Hall, to be sent to Hall's wife [redacted] for Mother's Day, and clothing for Gus Hall.....	138.00
5/8/66	- For Gus Hall and the Party's Public Relations Director, Arnold Johnson, to cover plane fare to Chicago as well as other expenses.....	290.00
5/12/66	- For medical expenses of Claude Lightfoot, the Party's Illinois District Chairman.....	200.00
5/14/66	- For living expenses of Bella Weinstein, wife of Max Weinstein who is active in Party's financial apparatus.....	600.00
5/16/66	- For Helen Winter, of Party's National Office, to cover travel expenses of Party's delegation to the Soviet Union.....	4,000.00
5/19/66	- For purchase of gifts for Gus Hall and his wife.....	226.55
5/28/66	- For expenses of Party Educational Secretary Hy Lumer's trip to Israel, for books sent abroad and other miscellaneous expenses.....	230.00
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING MAY, 1966		$ 5,934.55
BALANCE OF FUND, MAY 31, 1966		$1,266,067.62

b6
b7C

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is submitted for your information. An up-to-date accounting of Solo funds will be brought to your attention each month. Details of the accounting of these funds are not to be disseminated.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 6/10/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

ReCGairtel dated 6/8/66 and enclosed informant's statement entitled, "Information Concerning Messages to be Sent to Communist Party of the Soviet Union on Instructions of Gus Hall."

In furtherance of the instructions of GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, as noted in above informant's statement, CG 5824-S* on 6/9/66 advised that he had sent individual communications to the General Secretaries of the CP of Chile and the CP of Uruguay. These letters were sent to the following addresses:

Mr. Rodney Arishmendi
Communist Party of Uruguay
Montevideo, Uruguay

Mr. Luis Corvalan Lepe
Ceatinos 416
Santiago, Chile

The text of the letter sent to CORVALAN was as follows:

1-9 ③-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

1-904 ENCLOSURE REC-87 100-428011-5679
EX-103
6 JUN 20 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 22 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

June 9, 1966

Mr. Luis Corvalan Lepe
Ceatinos 416
Santiago, Chile

Dear Comrade Corvalan:

This may be of interest to you. The International Affairs Department of the AFL-CIO, working in cooperation with CIA and using the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has embarked on a big campaign to split trade unions in Latin America and affiliate them to North American unions. They are beginning in the needle-trades unions. Their man [redacted] is already working in some Latin American countries and Chile is on his itinerary for these activities in behalf of U.S. imperialism. We call your attention to the enclosed article which appeared in the June 5, 1966, issue of The Worker.

b6
b7C

Warm comradely greetings,

For the National Leadership
Communist Party, U.S.A.

Enclosure

The only variation in the text of the letter sent to ARISHMENDI was in line nine, where the word Uruguay was inserted in place of Chile.

There is enclosed herewith for the Bureau and the New York Office one copy each of the 6/5/66, page 9, columns 3-5, article which appeared in "The Worker" and referred to in the above communication.

[redacted]

issue of "The Worker" entitled "AFL-CIO Foreign Policy Rapped by UAW Leader"

RE: SOLO
IS-C

Bufile 100-428091

[redacted]

100-428091-5679

AFL-CIO Foreign Policy Rapped by UAW Leader

Special to The Worker

LONG BEACH, Cal. — 'The tragedy of AFL-CIO activities in the field of foreign affairs is that they are a vest pocket operation run by Jay Lovestone," Victor Reuther, in charge of UAW's International Affairs Department, told newsmen here. Lovestone is the head of the AFL-CIO's International Affairs Department.

Reuther charged that the AFL-CIO department run by Lovestone is involved with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and that little effort is made by Lovestone or the AFL-CIO leadership to "involve union membership in discussion of the great issues of the day."

MEMBERS NOT INFORMED

He also charged that under Lovestone's operation a substantial part of the AFL-CIO's international union department activities are not reported even to the executive council.

Reuther cited as an example the fact that eight CIA agents in Panama about two months ago posed as representatives of the International Food and Drink Workers Federation, whose headquarters are in Geneva. This federation's general secretary, A. Paulsen, abolished the Panama office as the only way to end this imposture by the CIA agents, said Ruether, and he added that the entire incident was kept from the knowledge of AFL-CIO members here.

Reuther estimated the AFL-CIO spends about $6,000,000 a year in Latin-America alone.

The AFL-CIO, he noted, says it spends about 25 percent of its budget on international affairs, but he declared the additional money spent comes from U.S. government and private sources.

Some, he said, comes through the American Institute of Free Labor Development (AIFLD), set up by Lovestone in cooperation with employers and the U.S. government.

"As long as AFL-CIO president George Meany has such personal confidence in Lovestone, I see no changes in the federation's foreign policy," Reuther said.

Al Zack, AFL-CIO spokesman, denied by phone to newsmen here that AIFLD has anything to do with the CIA or that Lovestone set it up. He said AIFLD is about to "graduate" its 13th class of Latin-American "labor leaders."

The AIFLD's main purpose is to fight Communism in Latin-America and subvert the Latin-American labor movement away from militancy.

UAW ACTION

Reuther said the UAW's international affairs department spends $500,000 to $750,000 a year on its programs abroad. With $3,000,000 in its treasury now the UAW convention here broadened the department's activities to include the war on poverty in the U.S., and legislative work.

The resolution on foreign policy adopted by the UAW convention was in conflict with the Meany-Lovestone attitude. It called for the recognition of People's China and China's admission to the UN, strengthening the trade and cultural ties with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, working to bring an end to the war in Vietnam by getting the issue to the bargaining table, as UAW president Walter Reuther termed it. Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer went further and supported a cease-fire, no more escalation and a national conference of the union to hasten peace.

Swedish Gov't Bars Arm Sale

THE SWEDISH government has barred the sale of arms to the Johnson administration because of the President's dirty war in Vietnam.

A number of official Washington delegations have gone to Stockholm in recent weeks to try to purchase arms, but the Swedish government refused to permit such sales.

Sweden's government officially is on record as opposing Johnson's policy in Vietnam and insists that the only solution is negotiations with all parties, including the National Liberation Front.

100-428091-5679

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 6/8/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning Messages to be Sent to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on Instructions of Gus Hall."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on 5/25, 27; 6/8/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In connection with the text of the messages appearing in the enclosed informant's statement, this was telephonically furnished to the New York Office 6/8/66.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-103
100-428091-5680

REC-87

6 JUN 20 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

05 JUN 22 1966

INFORMATION CONCERNING MESSAGES TO BE SENT TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON INSTRUCTIONS OF GUS HALL

On May 24, 1966, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), advised that he had received certain information that he wanted transmitted to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). The first message which he desired transmitted was one relating to certain activities of CIA. In this connection, he noted that CIA, working through Jay Lovestone, their agent in the AFL-CIO, and using its affiliated union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), had launched a campaign to separate and split Latin American trade unions belonging to other confederations, including the World Confederation of Trade Unions, and other Latin American confederations. Accomplishing this, they would try and affiliate these unions with the United States AFL-CIO. To carry out this objective, they have sent a mission headed by an individual named [redacted] who is to visit every Latin American country. He is starting in Mexico and will continue on to Costa Rica, Panama, Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, Chile, and to whatever other Latin American countries he can reach. Their objective is to set up separate trade unions and they are starting with the needletrades and garment workers unions. b6 b7C

After Hall concluded furnishing the foregoing, he also instructed that not only should the CPSU be advised of this information but also a direct communication should be sent on this matter to the CPs of Uruguay and Chile.

Another item which Hall provided at this time related to an individual named [redacted] Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. In this connection, Hall indicated that [redacted] as of August 7, 1945, had on deposit in Bond Deposit Account #194, Bank for Foreign Trade, Negliannaya 12, Moscow, a sum equivalent to $5,948.79 or 6,837 rubles. This individual also had an open savings account in the State Bank, Moscow. According to Hall, this individual had requested assistance in the redemption of the money invested as American dollars in Soviet bonds and also money deposited in the State Bank, Moscow. [redacted] desires that this money be returned to him in dollars and has agreed to make a considerable contribution to the CP, USA. Hall provided no additional information concerning [redacted] nor did he indicate when he may have been in contact with [redacted] b6 b7C

100-427091-5606

ENCLOSURE

In furtherance of Hall's instructions, communications to the CPSU were prepared which were as follows:

Central Committee
Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Comrade Hall wishes you to be informed of the following: CIA, working through Jay Lovestone, their agent in the AFL, and using its affiliated union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and with the consent of George Meany, has launched a campaign to separate and split Latin American trade unions now belonging to other confederations, including the World Confederation of Trade Unions, and other Latin American confederations and to try to affiliate them with the U.S. AFL-CIO. For this purpose, they have sent a mission under a man named [redacted] to cover every Latin American country. He is starting in Mexico and then will continue to Costa Rica, Panama, Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, Chile, and whatever other Latin American countries he can reach. They are trying to set up separate unions and are starting with the needletrades and garment workers unions. At the recent United Auto Workers Union convention, Victor Reuther indicated disagreement with the work of Lovestone's agents in the international field and placed the question as to whether the International Department of the AFL-CIO, as long as it remains under it, can perform a useful function. A brief news item referring to Reuther's position appeared in the June 5, 1966, issue of The Worker.

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b7C

* * *

Central Committee
Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Comrade [redacted] Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, has had money totaling $5,948.79 in Bond Deposit Account #194, Bank for Foreign Trade, Neglinnaya 12, Moscow, since August, 1945, and also has had open savings account at State Bank, Moscow. This was done originally to help Soviet efforts, especially during World War II, and now Comrade [redacted] would like to help us by getting the redemption agreed to in the bonds in U.S. dollars. Would you please cooperate with us and check as to what legal documents might be required on our part, and on this Comrade's part, to get this money.

b6
b7C

Gus Hall

3-376 (Rev. 11-17-59)

FBI

6/9/66

(134-46 Sub B)

SAC Chicago (65-4302) ATTN: Personal

Re: SOLO
IS-C
TRAMUS
ESP - R

ReCGairtel dated 6/1/66, captioned SOLO, IS-C; TRAMUS, ESP - R, requesting processing of 55 $20 notes.

Records of these notes are being added to file, however, it is not possible at this time to comply with request for processing against file as file is not complete.

This request will be held in abeyance until such time as file is complete and results of processing will be furnished Chicago and New York Offices.

100-428091

NOT RECORDED
11 JUN 15 1966

File Fwd

Voucher - Statistical Section, SOG

65 JUN 22 1966

JUN 15 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-65405-1

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 9, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 6/8/66, the New York Office furnished the text of a message the informant desired to send and requested that it be enciphered. The cipher text was furnished to New York today.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:dek
(7)

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED
11 JUN 15 1966

SEVER

1 ENCLOSURE

65 JUN 20 1966

6/8/66

06429 22565 58002 35822 76643 77766 38583 24415 10450 99151

00174 05557 21256 03438 77318 37599 02951 80408 45802 67631

83167 02698 05188 22832 90267 75081 43064 13951 26190 89012

71546 80116 03076 08161 96216 99618 04692 83198 79270 84392

14051 72908 25903 29573 51927 93003 01686 39305 95013 72075

96188 00897

REFEREE-COACH.|AS|THE|NEEDS|OF|THE|PARTY|ARE|GROWING|AND|OUR|

CONVENTION|APPROACHES,|WE|WOULD|VERY|MUCH|LIKE|TO|SEE|THE|FU

LFILLMENT|OF|THE|AMOUNT|WHICH|WAS|TO|BE|DELIVERED|IN|1966|.|

BIRCH-HUB|

100-428091-

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-09-2012

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: June 15, 1966

1 - Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

6-16-66 Released ostb

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

MAILED 4
JUN 17 1966
COMM-FBI

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

In June, 1966, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, apprised the Communist Party of the Soviet Union of certain information involving labor unions. The essence of this information was as follows:

The Central Intelligence Agency, working through Jay Lovestone, its agent in the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, and using an affiliated union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has launched a campaign to split Latin-American trade unions belonging to other trade-union confederations. After accomplishing such a split, an attempt will be made to affiliate these Latin-American trade unions with the United States American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations.

EX-103 REC-87 100-428091-5681

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To carry out this campaign a mission, headed by an individual named [redacted]" has been sent to every Latin-American country. This mission will begin in Mexico

6 JUN 20 1966

Tolson
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Callahan
Conrad
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NJM:pah
(9)

~~TOP SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

JUN 20 1966 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

and will continue on to Costa Rica, Panama, Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, Chile and possibly other countries in Latin America. The objective of this mission will be to set up separate trade unions.

Victor Reuther, head of the International Affairs Department of the United Auto Workers' Union, recently indicated disagreement with the work of Jay Lovestone's "agents" in the international field of trade unions and questioned whether, under these circumstances, the International Affairs Department of the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations can perform a useful function.

There is attached a copy of a news article, referring to Reuther's position, which appeared in the June 5, 1966, issue of "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper.

Hall requested the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to notify all Latin-American communist parties of this situation.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished this information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

Enclosure

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[redacted] 6/16/66

1 - Director (Enclosure) BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Office of Counterintelligence and Security (Enclosure)
Defense Intelligence Agency BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:
Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. This information was extracted from CGairtel 6/8/66 and NYairtel 6/10/66, both captioned "Solo, IS - C."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan

DATE: May 24, 1966

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

Tolson
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Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Candy

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Chicago F.O.

PURPOSE:

To recommend incentive awards and commendations for sustained, above-average performance of personnel involved in overcoming unusual difficulties in maintaining this highly effective operation and the outstanding success of SOLO missions 18, 19 and 20.

SYNOPSIS:

As a result of sustained, above-average performance and meticulous planning on the part of personnel responsible for this operation, from February, 1965, to the present, CG 5824-S* was able to successfully complete three SOLO missions; SOLO mission 18 (2-19-65 to 4/26-65) to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany; SOLO mission 19 (10-19-65 to 11/12/65) to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and SOLO mission 20 (3/18/65 to 4/25/65) to Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. During these missions, informant conferred with leading officials in these countries, observed highly classified documents, and obtained extremely valuable intelligence data from representatives of other communist parties. For example, on SOLO mission 19 as a result of the discussions with leaders in the Soviet Union, informant obtained data regarding the power struggle in the Soviet Union which the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency has described as the "most significant piece of intelligence data" ever supplied concerning the Soviet Union. In addition, source obtained vital data regarding the Vietnam situation which afforded the State Department the opportunity to evaluate the continuing dispute between the Soviet Union and Communist China and its relation to the military situation in Vietnam. On SOLO mission 19, informant conferred with Mikhail Suslov, Soviet Politburo member and Antonin Novotny, President of Czechoslovakia. As a result of this high-level contact, we received intelligence data pertaining to the

100-428091
FJB:jav
(6)

REC-132

CONTINUED OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-342-4263

REC-87 100-428091-56 67-342-4263

RECORDED
128 JUN 20 1966

6 JUN 8 1966

ST-129

85 JUN 22 1966

amount of Soviet aid being furnished North Vietnam, Soviet views on the dispute with Communist China, a current analysis of the power struggle in the Soviet Union and the fact that the Soviet Union would furnish the Communist Party, USA, $700,000 in 1966. Secretary of State Dean Rusk considered the item on the power struggle in the Soviet Union so significant that he requested a personal briefing on the information. On the recently completed SOLO mission 20, source attended the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and as a result of high-level contacts, developed data indicating that the present leadership in the Soviet Union is maintained by compromise to present a picture of alleged unanimity. Source observed highly classified Soviet documents relating to aid extended to North Vietnam and the dispute with Communist China. He conferred with leaders from North Vietnam and obtained their views toward the war in Vietnam. His contacts with representatives of other communist parties developed a wealth of intelligence data. One item regarding a conference of intellectuals in North Vietnam evoked a request from the White House to utilize this data in paraphrased form.

OBSERVATIONS:

The fact that we have been able to continue this most sensitive operation for more than ten years attests to the meticulous supervision and handling given this case by both Seat of Government and field personnel. Since this is a continuing operation which develops top-level coverage on domestic activities of the Communist Party, USA, in addition to the priceless foreign intelligence data gathered on missions abroad, the pressure on the personnel involved never ceases. There must, of course, be adequate coverage provided for the informants engaged in this operation and the successful solving of the unique and unusual problems which consistently arise have become commonplace because of the continuous, dedicated attention of personnel involved. The missions abroad behind the "Iron Curtain" present unusual risks and problems which have been overcome only because of the complete devotion to duty of involved personnel.

This operation produces a voluminous amount of information which places a heavy burden on the field and Seat of Government personnel to analyze and expeditiously

CONTINUED - OVER

disseminate this valuable data, so paraphrased to protect our highly valuable sources, yet suitable to provide a brief for the top-level leaders of our Government to make decisions affecting the nation's security. The test of the end product of this operation can be measured by the fact that we have received flattering comments regarding the data developed from the White House, Secretary of State and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The personnel involved are required to produce the end product as rapidly as possible with complete accuracy. They do this willingly and, when the occasion demands, work long hours without regard to their own personal convenience.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Field Personnel

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1. That Chicago Special Agents Richard W. Hansen (contact Agent for CG 5824-S*); Walter A. Boyle (alternate contact Agent for CG 5824-S*) and Julian R. Walters (field supervisor) as well as Chicago stenographer [redacted] be afforded recognition in the form of incentive awards for continued and sustained above-average performance in connection with the SOLO operation. The amounts are to be determined by the Administrative Division.

b6
b7C

2. That Chicago stenographers [redacted] and [redacted] be afforded personal letters of commendation for having assisted in the handling of stenographic work in connection with this operation.

Seat of Government

1. That Special Agents William G. Shaw and Robert C. Putnam, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, be afforded letters of commendation for their highly effective analysis and evaluation and prompt dissemination to high level officials of Government of the extremely heavy volume of material obtained through the SOLO operation.

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b7C

2. That Secretary [redacted] Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, be afforded recognition in the form of an incentive award for her continued and sustained above-average performance in connection with the SOLO operation and other assignments. The amount is to be determined by the Administrative Division.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum F.J. Baumgardner to W.C. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

DETAILS:

Special Agent in Charge, Chicago, by letter and Form FD-255 dated 5/17/66 recommends incentive awards for Special Agent Richard W. Hansen (contact Agent), Walter A. Boyle (alternate contact Agent) and Julian R. Walters (field supervisor) based upon sustained above-average performances and the overcoming of unusual difficulties in the continued success of the SOLO operation which resulted in the meritorious culmination of SOLO missions 18, 19 and 20. Special Agent in Charge, Chicago, also recommends an incentive award for stenographer [redacted] based upon her sustained above-average performance in efficiently handling the voluminous stenographic and administrative work connected with the [redacted]. In addition, he also recommends that stenographers [redacted] and [redacted] be given individual letters of commendation for having deligently performed their duties in assisting Miss [redacted]

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The SOLO operation pertains to the extremely covert liaison activities performed by CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* between the Communist Party, USA, and top officials of other communist parties of the world. It also developes a continuous stream of highly significant data regarding top-level activities of the Communist Party, USA, which is not available to other sources.

SOLO Mission 18

This mission was undertaken at the specific instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, and was for the primary purpose of representing the Communist Party, USA, at the consultative conference held in Moscow, Russia, 3/1-5/65. This conference was attended by leading officials from eighteen other communist parties. CG 5824-S* was accompanied by his wife CG 6653-S and they visited the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany where contacts were made with leading communist party officials in those countries. No information has been received indicating that any other intelligence agency was able to have inside coverage of the meeting held in Moscow during the period 3/1-5/65. During this mission, informant obtained extremely valuable data concerning the power struggle taking place within the leadership of the Soviet Union. The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency has described this information as the "most significant piece of intelligence data" ever supplied concerning the Soviet Union. In

CONTINUED - OVER

addition, informant obtained vital data regarding the Vietnam situation which afforded the State Department the opportunity to evaluate the continuing dispute between Communist China and the Soviet Union as it relates to the over-all situation in Vietnam. Informant also provided extremely valuable items of interest regarding Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

SOLO Mission 19

This mission was undertaken by CG 5824-S* to Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union at the specific instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, in order that the informant might attend high-level Party meetings, contact leading Soviet and Czechoslovakian officials and to arrange for the Soviet financial subsidy to the Communist Party, USA, for the year 1966. While on this mission, informant conferred with leading functionaries including Soviet Politburo member Mikhail Suslov and Czechoslovakian President Antonin Novotny. Some of the more important items of intelligence obtained on this mission pertained to the progress of the action in Vietnam and the intentions of the communist world in that regard, the amount and type of aid furnished by the Soviets to North Vietnam, Soviet views on the future of the dispute between Communist China and the Soviet Union, a current analysis of the struggle for power within the leadership of the Soviet Union (considered so significant by Secretary of State Dean Rusk that he requested a personal briefing on this information), the fact that the Soviets are considering the formation of a new international communist organization to improve relations between the communist parties and the granting of a $700,000 financial subsity to the Communist Party, USA, by the Soviet Union for the year 1966.

SOLO Mission 20

The informant undertook this mission at the specific request of Gus Hall to attend the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He participated in discussions with top Soviet leaders such as Mckhail Suslov, a member of the Politburo, and met individually with leaders of delegations from communist parties throughout the world. As a result of these high-level contacts, informant developed much sought-after intelligence data regarding the international communist movement which we disseminated to top Government

CONTINUED - OVER

officials to assist in making decisions vital to the shaping of U. S. foreign policy.

Some of the more important items obtained concern the fact that the leadership of the Soviet Union is now in the hands of Leonid Brezhaneo and Mikhail Suslov but their position is being maintained by compromise in order to demonstrate alleged unanimity in the Politburo. Source studied highly classified Soviet documents relating to Soviet aid to Vietnam and the split between the Soviets and Communist China. Source met with leaders from North Vietnam and obtained their views toward the war in Vietnam. His contacts with representatives of most of the other ninety communist parties present in Moscow developed a wealth of material on the status of the international communist movement and conditions in numerous countries. One item regarding a proposed conference of intellectuals in North Vietnam evoked a request from the White House to utilize this information in paraphrased form.

Other Accomplishments

CG 5824-S* has maintained and strengthened his position in the leadership of the Communist Party, USA. He currently is a member of the National Board, the National Committee (in a covert capacity and has been advised he will be co-opted to the new National Committee to be formed in June, 1966), the National Review Commission (which handles Party disciplinary matters) and is the Foreign Affairs Secretary of the Party to handle contacts with foreign communist parties. In addition, he has remained the confidant and political advisor to Gus Hall, the Party's leader. Source has also infiltrated the Party's Financial Committee and furnishes us with details of the Party's clandestine financial operations.

Problems Successfully Overcome

The success of this operation requires the overcoming of unusal burdens and problems on a regular basis. The most important problem involves the security of the operation. Every item disseminated adds to this burden, yet dissemination must and is promptly effected. In addition, it is necessary to keep the informant in the proper frame of mind to continue the operation and to undertake the hazardous missions behind the "Iron Curtain" where his life is in constant danger.

CONTINUED - OVER

The problem of keeping the informant in the proper frame of mind is complicated by his poor physical condition and the fact that his wife is independently wealthy which means that there is no dependence on the Bureau income for the informant and his wife to enjoy a most comfortable standard of living. In addition, informant's wife is extremely reluctant to have him undertake these missions because of his poor health and the risk involved since she wants him at home with her. It is also necessary to meticulously plan the activity of the cover company operated by the informant to insure that the most secure coverage possible is available to the informant.

Value of Operation

Data developed by this operation results in disseminating to high-level Government officials the most outstanding information available in the national and international fields of communist activity. This data is vital in shaping U. S. domestic and foreign policy. This data could not be obtained through other means available to us and the U. S. Government. Its value is inestimable. Requests and personal comments from the White House, the Secretary of State, the Department of Defense and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency testify to the outstanding value to the information obtained through this operation.

Field Personnel

Role of Special Agent Hansen

Special Agent Hansen is responsible for the immediate handling and day-to-day operation of CG 5824-S*. He has on a sustained basis serviced this informant at a great personal sacrifice since he is called upon all hours of the day and night to perform his duties. This Agent's efforts, skill and initiative have successfully resolved numerous emergency-type problems relating to this complex operation. Agent Hansen materially assisted in the operation of the informant for his missions and, at the completion of these missions, he had the primary responsibility of debriefing informant to obtain voluminous valuable information expeditiously. The skillful and adroit manner in which Agent Hansen has discharged his responsibilities in this vital operation is certainly worthy of recognition. Therefore, it is recommended that Special Agent Hansen be afforded an incentive award, the amount of which is to be set by the Administrative Division.

CONTINUED - OVER

Role of Special Agent Boyle

Special Agent Boyle works closely with Special Agent Hansen sharing responsibilities in the handling of CG 5824-S*. This complex operation and its many ramifications require practically full-time work on the part of Agent Boyle. He is responsible for the cover company in this operation, for preparing its annual budget and for handling the confidential sources running this business. He has successfully met every problem present and, through his guidance, efforts are being made to make the cover company a self-sustained operation. In addition, Agent Boyle works closely with Agent Hansen in preparing informant for his missions and participating in the debriefing of the informant. The bulk of the work done by Agent Boyle in connection with this operation has been done at great personal sacrifice. Therefore, it is recommended that Special Agent Boyle be afforded an incentive award, the amount of which is to be set by the Administrative Division.

Role of Special Agent Walters

Special Agent Walters has had the immediate supervision of the over-all SOLO operation since August, 1965. The continued outstanding accomplishments of this operation have resulted because of the constant exercise of good judgment, initiative and ingenuity on the part of Agent Walters. He personally gives on-the-spot supervision to personal contacts with CG 5824-S* on a regular basis. Agent Walters has played a leading role in the preparation of SOLO missions 19 and 20 which included the documents to be used, such as passports, credentials, etc; the arranging for secure drop contacts and the final briefing of the informant. In addition, he has direct supervisory responsibility for the cover company. His responsibilities include the making of important decisions on a daily basis concerning the over-all operation. They include the direction of the operation, the issuing of instructions on the reporting of information developed to provide maximum security for the informant and the supervision of recommendations to the Bureau concerning such things as the cover company, utilization of the informant's wife in the operation and decisions relative to the operation as a whole. Agent Walters' sound judgment has contributed immensely to the continued success of this operation. Therefore, it is recommended that Special Agent Walters be afforded an incentive award, the amount of which is to be set by the Administrative Division.

CONTINUED - OVER

b6
b7C

Role of Stenographer Miss [redacted]

Miss [redacted] is a stenographer of outstanding ability. She is the principal stenographer assigned to the SOLO operation, which, because of its nature, must be confined to a limited number of selected personnel. She has performed her duties in an outstanding manner and has consistently given of her time on nights and weekends, where necessary in order to expedite the handling of information from this operation. Her work is extremely accurate and she is able to work under considerable pressure. Her attitude is such that she reads basic Marxist-Leninist books to broaden her knowledge so as to be of greater assistance in this operation. She has set up various administrative devices and maintains them in a current status in order to perform her assignment in a more efficient manner. She is well aware of the delicate sensitive nature of her assignment and has performed her duties in a manner which merits special recognition. Therefore, it is recommended that Miss [redacted] receive an incentive award, the amount of which is to be set by the Administrative Division.

b6
b7C

Role of Stenographer Miss [redacted]

Miss [redacted] volunteered to become the alternate stenographer in this operation in February, 1966. She has handled voluminous dictation since that time including data from the 20th mission. She voluntarily worked nights and weekends to expedite the handling of this information. Her attitude has been outstanding and she has turned out a very high volume of extremely accurate work. Her attitude and the caliber of her work are most deserving of a letter of commendation.

b6
b7C

Role of Stenographer Miss [redacted]

Miss [redacted] was assigned as the alternate stenographer in the SOLO operation from October, 1965, to December, 1965, when she was assigned other duties which prohibited her use in this operation on a daily basis. While assigned to the operation, she took voluminous dictation upon the informant's return from SOLO mission 19 and although no longer assigned to the operation, she volunteered to and did work nights and weekends when the informant returned from SOLO mission 20 in order that the information could be more expeditiously handled. Her attitude is outstanding and her work extremely accurate

b6
b7C

CONTINUED - OVER

and most deserving of a letter of commendation. It is recommended that Miss [redacted] receive a personal letter of commendation. b6 b7C

Seat of Government

Special Agents William G. Shaw and Robert C. Putnam

Special Agents Shaw and Putnam, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, demonstrated above-average performances in analyzing, digesting, evaluating, synopsizing and disseminating the heavy volume of pertinent data obtained through the SOLO operation to high-level officials of our Government. This assignment required that Special Agents Shaw and Putnam be conversant with the constantly fluid status of communist parties in the various countries of the world which means they must engage in constant research and study, much on their own time. In view of their outstanding contributions to the continued success of this operation over an extended period of time, it is recommended that Special Agents Shaw and Putnam be afforded letters of commendation.

Secretary Mrs [redacted]

Mrs. [redacted] is one of the outstanding secretaries in the Internal Security Section. She has handled the major portion of the stenographic work incidental to the SOLO operation in a highly commendatory manner. The information developed by this operation requiries its dissemination on a high-level as expeditiously as possible. In this regard, Mrs. [redacted] has handled her assignment in a faultless fashion over an extended period of time. Her accuracy, attention to details, exceptionally high volume of production and outstanding devotion to duty have resulted in a most efficient performance which has saved extremely valuable time. Her work is particularly noteworthy in view of the many foreign names and difficult Marxist-Leninist terminology involved. She willingly gives unstintingly of her personal time on nights and weekends to handle her assignment. Her meritorious service is most worthy of special recognition and it is, therefore, recommended that she be granted an incentive award, the amount of which is to be set by the Administrative Division. b6 b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: JUN 14 1966

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

REC 25

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Information Concerning Identities of Fraternal and Observer Delegations Attending XXIII Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, March 29 Through April 8, 1966, Moscow, USSR."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished on 4/26-28; 5/6 and 25/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D.C.

ENCLOSURE

EX-111 REC-25 ST-120 REC-40 100-428091-5683

3-Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

6 JUN 20 1966

RWH:MDW
(5)

AGENCY State & CIA
REQ. RCVD
DATE FWD. 6/23/66
HOW FWD.
BY

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

85 JUL 1966

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-09-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

JUN 14 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING IDENTITIES OF FRATERNAL AND OBSERVER DELEGATIONS ATTENDING XXIII CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 29 THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966, MOSCOW, USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during May, 1966, advised as follows:

During the period March 29 through April 8, 1966, the XXIII Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), was held in Moscow, USSR. Reportedly, representatives of some eighty-six Communist, Workers', National Democratic or Left Socialist Parties were in attendance at this Congress as members of either fraternal or observer delegations. Among the various Parties known to have sent fraternal or observer delegations and the individuals representing such Parties were the following:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~
~~excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-428091-5683

ENCLOSURE

1

INFORMATION CONCERNING IDENTITIES OF FRATERNAL AND OBSERVER DELEGATIONS ATTENDING XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU, MARCH 29 THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

Fraternal Delegations

Communist Party (CP) of Algeria
Larbi Bouhali

CP of Argentina
Victorio Codovilla, Chairman
Rodolfo Ghioldi, member, Executive Committee and Central Committee

CP of Australia
Richard Dixon, Chairman, Central Committee
John Gandini, member of Central Committee

CP of Austria
Friedl Fuernberg, member of Politbureau and Secretary of Central Committee

CP of Belgium
Ernest Burnelle, Chairman

CP of Bolivia
Umberto Ramirez, Secretary, Central Committee

Brazilian CP
(first name unknown) Santos, Chairman

Bulgarian CP
Todar Zhivkov, First Secretary
Tsola Dragoicheva, member, Central Committee and Chairman, National Committee, for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship

CP of Canada
William Kashtan, General Secretary
Jeanette Walsh
Don Currie

CP of Ceylon
Peter Keuneman, General Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION CONCERNING IDENTITIES OF FRATERNAL AND OBSERVER DELEGATIONS ATTENDING XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU, MARCH 29 THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

CP of Chile
Luis Corvalan, General Secretary, Central Committee

CP of Colombia
Gilberto Vieira, General Secretary, Central Committee

CP of Cuba
Armando Hart Davalos, Member of Political Bureau and Secretary, Central Committee

CP of Czechoslovakia
Antonin Novotny, First Secretary, Central Committee, and President, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
J. Lenart, member, Presidium, Central Committee
V. Koucky, Secretary, Central Committee
M. Vaculik, alternate member, Presidium, Central Committee
D. Pavlovsky, member, Central Committee and Ambassador to USSR

CP of Denmark
Knud Jesperson, Chairman
Ib. Noerlund, Secretary of Central Committee

CP of Dominican Republic (Dominican People's Socialist Party

CP of Ecuador
Antonio Ramirez

CP of Finland
Ville Pessi, General Secretary

CP of France
Waldeck Rochet, General Secretary, Central Committee

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION CONCERNING IDENTITIES OF FRATERNAL AND OBSERVER DELEGATIONS ATTENDING XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU, MARCH 29 THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

CP of Germany
Max Reimann, First Secretary, Central Committee

CP of Great Britain (England)
John Gollan, General Secretary, Central Committee
J. Woddis, member of Political Committee of the Executive Committee
(first name unknown) Haggan

CP of Greece
Kostas Koliannis, First Secretary, Central Committee

CP of Guadeloupe (West Indies)
Evrimont Jeune, General Secretary

CP of Honduras

CP of India
S. A. Dange, Chairman, National Council

CP of Iraq
Amin Sadeq

CP of Israel
Pro-Israel group
Samuel Mikunis, General Secretary
Moshe Sneh, member, Political Bureau

Pro-Arab group (United Arab Rep.)
Mier Vilner, Secretary of Political Bureau and member of Secretariat
Emil Habibi, member of Political Bureau

CP of Italy
Luigi Longo, General Secretary

Jordanian CP
Fouad Nassar, First Secretary, Central Committee

(Russia)

CONFIDENTIAL

Russia

CP of Lebanon
Hassan Koreitem, member, Political Bureau and Secretary, Central Committee

CP of Luxembourg
Dominique Urbani, Chairman

CP of Martinique
Armand Nikolas, General Secretary

CP of Mexico
Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, First Secretary, Central Committee

CP of Morocco (Moroccan CP)
Ali Yata, First Secretary, Central Committee

CP of The Netherlands
Henk Clerks, member, Presidium, Central Committee

CP of Nicaragua (Socialist Party of Nicaragua)

CP of Northern Ireland

CP of Norway
Reidar Larsen, Chairman

Paraguayan CP
Raul Ramirez
Miguel Angel Soler
Calisto Sogado
Ramon Riotorto

CP of Peru
Raul Acosta, General Secretary

CP of Portugal (Portuguese CP)
Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary

CP of Reunion

INFORMATION CONCERNING IDENTITIES OF FRATERNAL AND OBSERVER DELEGATIONS ATTENDING XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU, MARCH 29 THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

Russia

CP of Romania
Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary, Central Committee

CP of Salvador

CP of San Marino

CP of South Africa
Comrade Lebadi, Chairman

CP of Spain
Dolores Ibarruri, Chairman

CP of Sweden
Eric Carlsson, member of Political Bureau

CP of Sudan

CP of Syria (Syrian CP)
Zahir Abdel Samad, member, Politbureau, Central Committee

CP of Tunisia (Tunisian CP)
Mohammed Harmel, Secretary, Central Committee

CP of Turkey
Yakub Demir, First Secretary of Foreign Bureau of Central Committee

CP of United States of America
James E. Jackson
Hyman Lumer
Henry Winston

CP of Uruguay
Rodney Arishmendi, First Secretary, Central Committee

CP of Venezuela
Jesus Faria, General Secretary, Central Committee

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION CONCERNING IDENTITIES OF FRATERNAL AND OBSERVER DELEGATIONS ATTENDING XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU, MARCH 29 THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

Russia

Democratic Party of Guinea
Leon Maka, member, Politbureau

Guatemalan Party of Labor
Bernardo Alvarado, General Secretary, Central Committee

Hungarian Socialist Workers Party
Janos Kadar, First Secretary
Zoltan Komocsin, member, Political Bureau, Central Committee

Irish Workers' Party
Michael Reardon

Korean Party of Labour
Tsoi En Gen, member of Politbureau and Vice Chairman, Central Committee

League of Communists of Yugoslavia
Alexander Rankovic, member of Executive Committee of Central Committee and Secretary of Central Committee

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party
Yumzhagiin Tsedenbal, First Secretary, Central Committee

National Liberation Front of South Vietnam
Nguyen Thi Binh, member, Central Committee

People's Party of Iran
Reza Radmaneche, Chairman of Bureau of Central Committee

People's Party of Panama
Ruben Castellanas, member of leadership

People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica

Polish United Workers' Party
Wladislaw Gomulka, First Secretary, Central Committee
J. Cyrankiewicz, member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, and Chairman of Council of Ministers

CONFIDENTIAL

Polish United Workers' Party (Con't.)
Z. Kliszko, member, Political Bureau and Secretary, Central Committee
E. Gierek, member, Political Bureau and Secretary, Central Committee
E. Pszczolkowski, member of Central Committee and Ambassador to USSR

Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus (AKEL)
Ezekial Papaioannu, General Secretary

Socialist Unity Party of Germany (West Berlin)
Gerhard Danelius, First Secretary, Central Committee

Socialist Unity Party of Germany
Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary, Central Committee

Socialist Unity Party of Iceland

Socialist Workers and Farmers Party of Nigeria
Tunji Otegbeye, General Secretary, Central Committee

Sudanese Union Party (Mali Republic)
Madeira Keita, member, National Politbureau

Swiss Labor Party
E. Woog, General Secretary

Working People's Party of Vietnam
Le Duan, First Secretary, Central Committee
Nguyen Duy Trinh, member, Political Bureau
Nguyen Van Kinh, member, Central Committee

Observer Delegations

African Party of Independence of Senegal
Majhemout Diop, General Secretary

INFORMATION CONCERNING IDENTITIES OF FRATERNAL AND OBSERVER DELEGATIONS ATTENDING XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU, MARCH 29 THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

Afro-Shirazi Party (Zanzibar)

Arab Socialist Union of UAR
Zulfikar Sabry, member, Secretariat

Democratic Patriotic Force of Angola
Fransisco Neves, representative

Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity
Tullio Vecchietti, General Secretary

National Liberation Front of Algeria
Cherif Belkacem, Coordinator, National Liberation Front

National Revolutionary Movement Party (Congo-Brazzaville)
Ambroise Noumazalay, First Political Secretary of the Political Bureau

Russia

People's Progressive Party of British Guiana

Tanganyika African National Union (Tanu-Tanzania)
(first name unknown) Njopeka
" " " Nambutu
" " " MSolomi

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 6/10/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 6/9/66, pursuant to previously made arrangements with his Soviet contact NIKOLAI TALANOV, NY 694-S* transmitted to the Soviets, via a drop, a roll of microfilm containing several messages, one of which was in cipher code and the others in plain code. The plain texts of the aforementioned messages are as follows:

(1) "CCCPSU

"As the needs of the Party are growing and our convention approaches, we would very much like to see the fulfillment of the amount which was to be delivered in 1966.

"GUS HALL and CG 5824-S*"

The above refers to Soviet money scheduled to be delivered to the CPUSA in 1966.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 105-14931-Sub C (TALANOV)(341)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-49 100-428091-5684

ACB:msb
(8)

6 JUN 22 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 27 1966

(2) "CCCPSU

"Comrade [redacted] venue, Cleveland, Ohio, of our Party, has had money totaling $5,948.79 in Bond Deposit Account 194, Bank For Foreign Trade, Neglinnaya 12, Moscow, since August, 1945, and also has had open savings account at State Bank, Moscow. This was done originally to help Soviet efforts especially during World War II, and now Comrade [redacted] would like to help us by getting the redemption agreed to in the bonds in United States dollars. b6 b7C

"Would you please cooperate with us and check as to what legal documents might be required on our part and on this comrade's part to get this money.

"GUS HALL"

The above information is being transmitted to the Cleveland Office by separate communication. There is no record of [redacted] in NYO. b6 b7C

(3) "CCCPSU

"Comrade GUS HALL wishes you to be informed of the following:

"CIA, working through JAY LOVESTONE, their agent in the AF of L and using its affiliated union, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and with the consent of GEORGE MEANY, has launched a campaign to separate and split Latin American trade unions now belonging to other confederations including the World Confederation of Trade Unions and other Latin American confederations, and to try to affiliate them to the United States AF of L-CIO. For this purpose they have sent a mission under their man [redacted] to cover every Latin American country. He is starting in Mexico and then will continue to Costa Rica, Panama, Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, Chile, and whatever other Latin American countries he can reach. They are trying to set up separate unions and are b6 b7C

"starting with the needletrades and garment workers union. At the recent United Auto Workers Union convention, VICTOR REUTHER indicated disagreement with the work of LOVESTONE's agents in the international field and placed the question as to whether the International Affairs Department of the AF of L-CIO, as long as it remains under it, can perform a useful function. A brief news item referring to REUTHER's position appeared in the June 5, 1966 issue of 'The Worker.'

"Please notify all Latin American parties of this.

"CG 5824-S*"

(4) "Drop LILA next."

"From now on if I hear your walkie-talkie signal at first I will no longer repeat. I will send my walkie-talkie signal only once if I know you have received it.

"JACK BROOKS"

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

6/15, 19 66

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☑ Attention [redacted] Room 8080
- ☑ Return to [redacted] Supervisor Room Ext.

b6
b7C

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

b6
b7C

Subject [redacted]
Birth
Address _____
Localities Ohio
R# _____ Date 6/15 Searcher Initials Mac
Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NR	
Bu - NR	
[redacted]	
62-5-17659 p 10 only Card on this release -	

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 6/16/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 6/16/66, there was received from the Soviets, via radio, a ciphered-partially coded message, the plain text of which is as follows:

"To GUS HALL

"On June 2 we applied to U. S. Embassy in Moscow for visas for ZIMIANIN, our Central Committee member, Pravda Editor in Chief as Central Committee representative at CPUSA convention. His departure is planned on June 20, Pravda special correspondent RATIANI will be also sent to convention."

3-Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1-NY 105-14931-Sub C (NIKOLAI TALANOV)(341)
1 -NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-49 100-428091-5685

ACB:msb
(8)

6 JUN 22 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 27 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 16, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 6/16/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 784 GR 75, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

1 ENCLOSURE

REC 33 100-428091-5686

ST-101

6 JUN 23 1966

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:dek
(7)

85 JUN 27 1966

NR 784 GR 75 6/16/66

TO BIRCH. ON JUNE #2# WE APPLIED TO COVE CASHIER IN HOTEL FOR LUGGAGE FOR ZIMIANIN % ZIMIANIN. OUR REFEREE MEMBER, PRAVDA EDITOR IN CHIEF AS REFEREE REPRESENTATIVE AT BOXER BARD. HIS LOG IS PLANNED ON JUNE #20#. PRAVDA SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT RATIANI % RATIANI WILL BE ALSO SENT TO BARD.

NR 784 GR 75 6/16/66

27168 41394 58157 11801 15497 24703 68909 45258 06978 50807
09734 57679 33138 34129 90139 73507 35737 70852 25302 75746
62676 43181 39398 08416 55365 07213 12236 51410 05765 19391
69604 99167 73328 93035 55587 91659 44279 25953 23903 69321
18642 83294 66084 14092 97381 34732 21803 71736 06199 98083
29794 18067 63000 92760 31277 45780 76775 90998 24150 88818
59976 61358 02012 47288 07333 10096 31584 32910 38168 30813
58102 95330 27264 93151 57090

WM 830

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5686

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 21, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 6/21/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time two messages, NR 123 GR 72 and NR 276 GR 120, were intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

2 ENCLOSURES

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

ST-120

REC 33 100-428091-5687

HS:dek
(7)

6 JUN 23 1966

65 JUL 6 1966

6/21/66

NR 123 GR 72 6/21/66

51340 89853 83151 24846 41276 15067 96211 66913 67412 20760
56721 12986 60710 56900 93728 76108 03257 71264 40879 67375
56475 79062 68645 65793 59501 30607 55869 76784 92829 43774
47856 34462 42147 94194 50224 15063 97177 33925 50799 00211
83942 78998 09027 07593 59968 10285 30095 90525 98685 39002
12104 80789 63043 47663 62124 61405 94013 64099 56268 60498
22373 49205 56687 18419 82447 92384 21302 41546 13008 29560
68286 75810

NR 123 GR 72 6/21/66

TO BIRCH STATE DEPARTMENT AGREED TO GIVE LUGGAGE TO ZIMIAN
IN *ZIMIANIN, COACH COUSIN TO BOXER BARD ONLY FROM JULY #1#,
THAT MEANS PRACTICAL REFUSE TO GIVE LUGGAGE COACH REFEREE W
ILL S[illegible]D OPEN SALUTATORY MESSAGE TO YOUR BARD, T YHAT WILL BE P
UBLISHED IN PRAVDA ON JUNE #23#

ENCLOSURE
100-428091-3677

6/21/66

NR 276 GR 120 6/21/66

10150 61533 61643 57061 99663 14706 72568 41832 49477 05474
75831 05729 45806 68879 40277 60893 19630 74992 88827 76713
67596 79977 90476 91167 07118 55458 60405 53930 35075 54545
60778 30776 78944 22983 65833 40281 43838 41964 12452 33516
68251 65250 99648 22538 47038 16004 10303 37418 00275 68523
68664 08731 54827 83842 92040 38687 85234 36923 36103 93623
40608 83049 72744 36888 09554 39594 48919 06589 79753 92767
75393 17995 82831 91152 83661 61442 99600 71569 52131 93871
31774 24815 29238 50116 27463 16955 35373 44265 28401 90807
85244 98394 59226 02768 53234 49811 03562 85731 09011 16517
23929 65057 15393 21266 19196 32947 14114 95643 59216 09715
81939 25155 29232 37276 01439 44925 20233 14806 15439 61870

FAFOID FORMS, INC. NCR #10

NR 276 GR 120 6/21/66

TO BIRCH. DURING WIENSTEIN X WIENSTEIN STAY IN HOTEL HE WAS H
ELPED THROUGH NEST FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY TO HAVE WIDE CONT
ACTS WITH LARGE NUMBER OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS A
ND HE DISCUSSED HIS FIRM POSSIBILITIES TO TRADE WITH NEST. S
OME SPECIFIC PROPOSALS WERE SUBMITTED TO HIM. FOREIGN TRAD
E MINISTRY SENT INSTRUCTIONS TO ITS REPRESENTATIVE IN FAIR
AND TO AMTORG X AMTORG TO HAVE CONTACTS WITH WIENSTEIN ON ALL
THESE QUESTIONS AND TO COOPERATE WITH HIS FIRM IN FUTURE

100-428091-5687
ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC-32

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 6/20/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement entitled, [redacted] Also Known As [redacted] Former American Now Residing in Moscow, USSR."

b6
b7C

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished on 4/27 and 6/16/66 by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-32 100-428091-5688

6 JUN 27 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

[redacted] ALSO KNOWN AS [redacted]
FORMER AMERICAN NOW RESIDING IN MOSCOW,
USSR

In March, 1966, an individual by the name of [redacted] who currently resides in House 8, Apartment 13 D, Simonosky Embankment, Moscow 44, USSR, directed a registered letter to Henry Winston, Vice Chairman of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), who was at that time in Moscow to attend the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). In his letter, [redacted] indicated he wanted to talk to Winston and had something important and "urgent" that he wanted to take up. [redacted] did not indicate specifically what his urgent matter was. He did, however, note in his letter that he had lived in the United States and had at one time been District Organizer of the Young Communist League in Buffalo, New York, and had also been active in work among the miners in the Pittsburgh and Uniontown areas. He left for the Soviet Union in the 1930's.

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

As of June 16, 1966, it was unknown whether [redacted] made contact with Winston.

100-428071-[illegible]

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 6/21/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

5-

On 6/21/66, there was received from the Soviets, via radio, two ciphered and partially-coded messages, the plain texts of which are as follows:

"To GUS HALL

"State Department agreed to give visa to ZIMIANIN, CPSU delegate to CPUSA Convention, only from July 1, that means practical refusal to give visa. CPSU Central Committee will send open salutatory message to your convention that will be published in Pravda on June 23."

(See NY airtel 6/16/66.)

Peterson (INFO)

1-904

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 66-6989 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 105-14931-Sub C (TALANOV)(341)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

100-428091-5689

WCM:msb
(9)

REC-32

6 JUN 27 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUL 6 1966

"To GUS HALL

"During WIENSTEIN stay in Moscow he was helped through USSR Foreign Trade Ministry to have wide contacts with large number of our foreign trade organizations and he discussed his firm's possibilities to trade with USSR. Some specific proposals were submitted to him. Foreign Trade Ministry sent instructions to its representative in Washington and to Amtorg to have contacts with WIENSTEIN on all these questions and to cooperate with his firm in future."

(The above refers to MAX WIENSTEIN of Chicago. On 6/21/66, CG 5824-S*, who is presently in New York, advised SA WILLIAM C. MARTIN that WIENSTEIN recently returned from abroad. WIENSTEIN as of 6/21/66 is in NYC. He is leaving for Boston and expects to arrive in Chicago towards the latter part of this week.)

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405) 6/23/66
(ATTN: VOUCHER STATISTICAL SECTION)

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRAMUS
"REQUEST FOR AUTOMATIC
DATA PROCESSING UNIT SERVICE"
ESP - R
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Chicago airtel, 6/1/66, captioned "SOLO; IS - C; TRAMUS; ESP - R ("REQUEST FOR AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING UNIT SERVICE") and NY routing slip to the Voucher Statistical Section, 6/3/66.

On 5/24/66, CG 5824-S* received $1,100.00 consisting of 55 $20.00 notes. The Automatic Processing Unit (ADP) was requested to process these notes.

NYO by routing slip, 6/3/66, to the Voucher Statistical Section, advised that these notes should contain the reference NY file 65-17696A1326.

For information of Chicago, since the serial numbers of the above notes have been sent to the ADP for processing, the NYO has not included the serial numbers of this money in the index mentioned in captioned case. No comparisons of the serial numbers of this money has been made with serial numbers of money in the index.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
(1) - 100-428091) (SOLO)
3 - Chicago (65-4302) (RM)
(1 - 100-39538) (SOLO)
(1 - 134-46 SUB B) (INV)
1 - New York (100-134637A) (SOLO)
1 - New York

GAP:dje
(8)

100-428091

NOT RECORDED
180 JUN 27 1966

53 JUL 1 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 23, 1966

FROM : C. E. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 6/23/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time two messages, NR 665 GR 60 and NR 865 GR 133, were intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

100-428091-5690

REC-32

HS:drv
(7)

ENCLOSURE

6 JUN 27 1966

5

65 JUL 6 1966

6/23/66

NR 665 GR 60 6/23/66

07543 96760 00142 43057 15455 00854 84127 91470 91059 75850
98755 73680 75977 39874 91868 74418 09130 84154 05090 77455
13062 62697 91687 04018 66166 41358 03870 91329 00904 28184
82811 79195 51970 45028 47455 38358 60681 68534 99403 41347
58968 79078 59233 89212 45405 09431 93737 42622 17171 90332
50342 02156 99003 19512 13282 88633 63892 81211 69049 19532

NR 665 GR 60 6/23/66

TO BIRCH IN ORDER TO RECEIVE HIS D/S OSI EP [redacted] N [redacted] SHOULD ADDRESS TO OUR BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE VNESHTOR GBANK VNESHTORGBANK POINTING OUT HIS ACCOUNT NUMBER WH ERE AND TO WHOM HIS MONEY SHOULD BE SENT

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5690

6/23/66

NR 865 GR 133 6/23/66

16247 58133 30901 00384 87082 99367 76767 18476 96442 19292
50522 61782 99578 71301 50278 17161 59888 17723 54514 79930
99038 52308 10080 44904 81353 22430 56036 68127 36527 65976
74299 08814 01025 58014 37377 39846 98961 41100 39069 70659
67163 91119 66334 70506 87937 89786 72688 21620 18586 86491
83083 03482 35502 74548 28573 70004 92568 12692 76432 41762
42924 59554 11567 53387 42950 26519 29280 39720 00639 78995
27747 56054 37144 43035 47358 93878 07988 87277 26451 36348
03767 11762 20288 47580 83278 74000 35942 00365 92525 09222
31421 29704 07191 41008 32168 37238 94862 45551 51690 06639
71467 38717 71143 51835 13343 31744 42935 60551 00400 14004
44543 07033 05179 62768 46712 69542 28336 66762 38622 18103
83513 18265 92332 20468 76781 36846 67631 89065 72087 82314
11760 78255 46244

PRINTED BY DATAFOLD FORMS, INC., NCR #10

NR 865 GR 133 6/23/66

TUESDAY'S TIME TABLE FOR JULY IS. TUESDAY'S TIME #1309 #1 FREQUEN
CY #11569 #1 1 #1329 #1 #12541 #1 #1349 #1 #13509 #1 THURSDAYS
#1314 #1 #12387 #1 #1334 #1 #1349 #1 #1354 #1 #1 1 4 4 3
7 #1 IF THIS TIME IS NOT VERY CONVENIENT TO YOU WE MAY TRY TO RE
TURN TO OLD TIME BEGINNING FROM AUGUST. FOR THIS PURPOSE WE W
ILL CHECK #11 #O'CLOCK TIME IN SECOND HALF OF JULY AND IF RECE
PTION IS GOOD WE WILL NOT CHANGE TIME FOR AUGUST. PLEASE LET U
S KNOW YOUR OPINION #-

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-5690

SAC, New York (100-134637) 7/18/66
(Attention: SAC Donald E. Roney)

EX-103

REC-55 Director, FBI (100-428091) - 5691

SOLO
IS - C

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TRAMUS

Reurlet 6/23/66, captioned as above, forwarding 4,419 pages of Xerox reproductions of money in the amount of $340,000.

Serial numbers of the money on the 4,419 pages have been recorded in the Automatic Data Processing Unit. The serial numbers will be consolidated with the index at such time as this index has been completely converted to the Automatic Data Processing system.

There are being returned under separate cover the 4,419 pages of Xerox reproductions.

MAILED 3
JUL 18 1966
COMM-FBI

JP:nlw
(6)

1 - SAC, New York, attention SAC Donald E. Roney (with Xerox reproductions)
1 - Mr. Row

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

57 AUG 22 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
(Att: Voucher Statistical Section)

DATE: 6/23/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

TRAMUS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 4,419 pages of Xerox reproductions of money representing $340,000 in $20 bills. These Xerox copies denote "exchange money" for $340,000, which amount was originally received by NY 694-S* from the Soviets on 2/24/66, as part of $352,000 received on that date. The $340,000 was exchanged on 4/8/66 for $20 denominations.

Records of these bills should contain the reference "NY 65-17696A-1344." It is also requested that the record contain the page number of the Xerox copy, which page number may be found on the lower right hand corner of each sheet, and that the record be marked "exchange money."

The enclosed material should be returned to the NYO after processing.

EXP PROC

(3) - Bureau (Enc.4,419)(RM)
(Att: 1 - Voucher Statistical Section)
2 - New York
(1 - 65-17696)(#343)
(1 - 100-134637)(#41)

REC-49 100-428091-5691

17 JUN 24 1966

WTM:IM
(5)

ENCLOSURE

Act 7-18-66

INSPECTION

OBERDORFER

FD-[illegible] (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 6/21/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
Attn: Cryptanalysis-Translation Section
FBI Laboratory

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

ReCGairtel dated 5/10/66 and enclosed LHM captioned, "Information Regarding One Stanley (Last Name Unknown), Party of People's Alliance of Haiti, and Inquiry Concerning Purchase of Boats and Guns in Canada." b7D

On 6/20/66 CS [redacted] provided SA RICHARD W. HANSEN an air mail letter which had been sent to the JOHN SHOULDERS mail drop maintained by CG 5824-S* in Chicago. The letter bore an unintelligible postmark and date and was addressed "Mr. John Showders, Moderne Book Store, 6624 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. 60626." The letter contained a four-page original typewritten document captioned, "L'INTERVENTION PREVENTIVE EN MARCHE CONTRE HAITI." The author of this document is unknown, but it is assumed that the transmitter was the STANLEY (LNU) mentioned in reCGairtel and LHM who is the Haitian whom CG 5824-S* met in Moscow, USSR, with HENRY WINSTON during the course of the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union held in Moscow, 3/29-4/8/66. CG 5824-S* advised, following his return from the 20th Solo Mission, 4/66, that he had provided the JOHN SHOULDERS address to the Haitian he had met and had, in turn, been provided with several contact addresses for communicating with this Haitian.

3-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

T-74554
6/24/66 100-428091-5692

~~COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.~~
~~FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT~~

REC-32

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 JUL 1 1966

6 JUN 28 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York Office is one Xerox copy each of the four-page typewritten document referred to above. In connection with this Xerox copy, certain inked notations have been made thereon which also appear in the original document.

The Cryptanalysis-Translation Section, FBI Laboratory, is requested to prepare as expeditiously as possible a full translation of the enclosed four-page document and furnish two cc of this translation to the New York Office and 1 cc to the Chicago Office. When the translation is received by the Chicago Office, its contents will be reviewed for the purpose of determining whether it contents should be set forth in a LHM for dissemination.

In addition, there is also enclosed herewith for the New York Office the original document received at the JOHN SHOULDERS drop for CG 5824-S*. Since CG 5824-S* is presently in New York and will be in that city for a period of days, the New York Office is requested to immediately turn this document over to CG 5824-S* so that he can furnish it to the proper CP representative.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 6/21/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

REC-40

5 - [illegible] (Encl.)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and the New York Office is one copy each of a two-page item which CG 5824-S* received from a representative of the CP of Australia during the course of the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union held in Moscow, USSR, 3/29-4/8/66.

The enclosed item relates to a translation made from French into English and the forthcoming publication in English by the CP of Australia of a book entitled, "The Vietnamese Nation-----Contribution to a History," by JEAN CHESNEAUX.

According to CG 5824-S*, the CP of Australia was distributing this item in order to promote the future sale throughout the world of what it considered a book of considerable interest and value.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-40 100-428091-5693

6 JUN 28 1966

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

35 JUN 30 1966

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO

1 copy of 2-pp item rec'd from CP of Australia

RE: SOLO
IS-C

Bufile 100-428091
CGfile 134-46 Sub B

Transmitted via CGairtel to Bureau 6/21/66

100-428091-5693

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNIST PARTY
OF AUSTRALIA

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

168 DAY STREET, SYDNEY. PHONE 26-2161

President:
R. DIXON

General Secretary:
L. AARONS.

Box 5275
G.P.O. SYDNEY.
Cable Address:
"AUSCOMPAR"

17.3.66

Dear Comrades,

Attached is advance publicity for a book on the history of Vietnam, by the French Marxist scholar Jean Chesneaux. This book has been translated by an Australian, Malcolm Salmon, who spent two years in Vietnam. The book has appeared in French, but has never been published in English. Australia

We believe this book will be of considerable interest and value, and would appreciate orders for the book from your country.

Further information will, of course, be sent to progressive book distributors and companies with information as to costs, date of publication and other relevant items. We take this opportunity of informing you of its publication.

Yours fraternally,

R. Dixon

FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

CURRENT BOOK DISTRIBUTORS, 168 DAY STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

A 1966 LANDMARK: "THE VIETNAMESE NATION ----- Contribution to a History, by Jean Chesneaux

An English translation of "The Vietnamese Nation -- Contribution to a History", by the noted French orientalist M. Jean Chesneaux of the Sorbonne, Paris, will be published by Current Book Distributors in the course of 1966.

This work, first published by Editions Sociales in Paris in 1954, has long been acknowledged as a standard work on the subject. The 1954 text has been specially revised and a new chapter added to bring it up to date for the purposes of the English translation.

What are the facts of the history of Vietnam? What are the historical roots of Vietnam's relationships with China? What basis is there for claiming that North and South Vietnam are "different" in various ways? How did French colonisation affect the history of the Vietnamese people? What are the features of the history of Vietnam giving the people that passionate attachment to independence to which even their foes pay grudging tribute? What are the sources of the strength of the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam? And of the weaknesses of the various South Vietnamese governments? How does the present war in Vietnam, in which the U.S. is playing the leading part, fit into the centuries-long story of the Vietnamese people?

All these questions and many others are raised and discussed by M. Chesneaux in his work.

The appearance in Australia of the first English translation of this book represents an important event in the history of publishing in our country, one that dramatises in a small way the great truth of Australia's new relationship to the world of South-east Asia.

M. Chesneaux, who employs the Marxist method in his historical writing, paid several visits to both South and North Vietnam in the course of gathering material for his work.

The translation, made with M. Chesneaux's approval by Melbourne journalist and author Malcolm Salmon, has been submitted to the author and approved by him.

The French text has been slightly abridged for the convenience of English-language readers.

WATCH FOR FURTHER DETAILS OF "THE VIETNAMESE NATION - CONTRIBUTION TO A HISTORY", by Jean Chesneaux.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 28, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 6/28/66, the New York Office furnished the text of two messages which the informant desired to send and requested that they be enciphered. The cipher text was furnished to New York on the same day.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

REC 5 100-428091-5694

HS:dek
(7)

ENCLOSURE

6 JUL 1 1966

65 JUL 6 1966

6/28/66

31009-47884-91524-95178-43047-91085-54798-41364-06856-95397-
94819-55373-84330-83681-94036-60821-89175-49453-09593-04024-
98022-14525-36477-65972-69227-68982-35714-21552-40223-11445-
61206-58220-45253-09041-18405-42206-95185-02955-13629-69698-
59656-19254-13703-06713-18011-78835-99320-13623-63210-37150-
08183-62300-46892-56372-04411-34221-23125-63711-72661-31222-
45969-91280-55062-89793-73572-39964-14540-24513-15608-68677-
25909-77330-43193-69892-42936-73965-82024

REFEREE COACH CONFIDENTIAL THE URGENCY OF RECEIVING REMAINING COLOUR PRINTS DUE FOR REST OF #1966 WAS MOST URGENT PRIOR TO DURKEN. SINCE IT DID NOT ARRIVE AT THAT TIME, OUR SITUATION TODAY IS SERIOUSLY CRITICAL. ALL MEANS OF OBTAINING LOANS ETC. EXHAUSTED. AWAIT YOUR IMMEDIATE RESPONSE. BIRCH

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5694

6/28/66

99388-66381-10578-71076-34443-68099-34189-03883-24049-71217-
27271-37792-18456-04546-91367-03130-86729-10094-93760-49484-
19971-82648-41539-34640-27760-65032-06923-87035-35184-07786-
92168-48874-83381-69377-55655-00410-51765-95256-15546-73257-
97378-39619-61501-78495-29693-49377-08121-55907-63475-21237-
82020-

YOUR TUG OF #23 WRD SUGGESTS #1100 #0 CLOCK TIME TEST X TEST FOR RECEPTION LAST TWO WEEKS IN JULY. PLEASE MAKE THESE TUG TESTS IN THAT PERIOD AND TIME. WILL LET YOU KNOW ITS RESULTS AND DECISION.
SPRING

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-

7-44 (Rev. 2-18-63)

SAC, **Chicago (134-46 Sub B)** **June 29, 1966**

Director, FBI **(100-428091)**

SOLO
IS-C

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by ~~xxxx~~ **airtel** dated **6/21/66.**

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

MAILED 9
JUN 29 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

2 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosure

JBC:csh
(6)

Enc. (3)

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED
6 JUL 1 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

"Deterrent Action in Motion Against Haiti"

HAITI: 4.5 million inhabitants; 28,000 square kilometers

Independence: 1804

American occupation: 1915-1934

Government budget: about 24 million U.S.A. dollars a year in currency

Exports: about 40 million U.S.A. dollars a year

Annual per capita income: 65 U.S.A. dollars

Number of industrial workers: 80,000

Minimum wage: .70 U.S.A. dollars

One doctor per 15,000 inhabitants

To the heart of the already sinister scene of misery and anguish, dictator Francois Duvalier has added the shadow of terror and death. It is with reason that Graham Greene, in his new novel The Comedians, called the Haiti of today, dominated by PAPA DOC and his bloodthirsty TANTONS MACOUTES, the NIGHTMARE REPUBLIC.

The dictatorship established by Duvalier in 1957 is the most brutal in Latin America. It has adopted the repressive methods used by the Nazis for the S.S. in the occupied countries of Europe: deportation, arbitrary imprisonment, mass executions, assassinations of entire families as reprisals against any suspected or denounced member, burning homes of the enemies of the regime, systematic trampling on the rights of man and of the citizen.

TRANSLATED BY: [redacted] csh cs/s

June 27, 1968

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-

Two thousand political prisoners are now stagnating in Duvalier's prisons. The number of Haitians murdered is incalculable. More than 100,000 Haitians have become foreign refugees (Dominican Republic, Bahamas, United States) during the nine-year reign of the "tantons macoutes."

Misery Increased

At the same time, the misery of the people has increased. At the end of last year, an Associated Press communique pointed out the cases of death by exhaustion in the southern area of Haiti. Today more than ever, the situation of the Haitian masses is dramatic. Taxes have multiplied five times because Duvalier wants, at all costs, to maintain his repressive apparatus and to increase his accounts in Swiss banks. Farm production (coffee, sisal, sugar) has decreased in both volume and value as a result of both the Haitian farm crisis and the low prices paid for raw materials on the world market.

Usually about two million Haitian peasants, deprived of land, have lived as farm workers, seasonal workers or semi-farmers. Today they are mendicants swarming the cities, and the Duvalier Government, unable to guard against this accentuated poverty, has set up a so-called "antipoverty campaign" consisting of driving the beggars arrested in the city back toward the country on islands adjacent to Haiti.

The workers' situation has never been so severe. After dissolving the Intersyndicate Union of Haiti in 1963, the government forbade the exercise of union rights and established a policy of taxing salaries to reduce the working class to stupidity.

Popular Resistance

Confronted by this policy of terror and misery, the progressive Haitian groups stepped forward, at first timidly because in Haiti there is no tradition or experience in mass struggle. Until now, it has been the different sectors of the ruling classes who disputed over power and the working class, the popular masses without avant-garde organization, did not know how to fight injustice and exploitation.

In 1957, the day after Duvalier's coup d'etat, the first autonomous Central Union was born in Haiti. In 1958, the Union of Haitian Students appeared. In 1959, the Party of Popular Entente (P.P.E.) and the People's National Liberation Party inspired Marxist-Leninist ideas. In 1963, the National Liberation Front of Haiti appeared.

Each of these organizations brought its contribution to the organized effort of the popular resistance movement. Day by day, this movement assumed a more structured and more clandestine form and recognized more and more the necessity of preparing the masses to respond with justiciary violence to the criminal violence of Papa Doc and his accomplices.

Faced with the growing popular movement, the other sectors of the ruling classes, dismissed from power by Duvalier, began to work to thwart the struggles and hopes of the Haitian people. Plots were then organized by former collaborators of Duvalier and former Presidents of Haiti, but since they tried to carry out these plots without the people and against the people, their attempts could not succeed. Duvalier was even stronger after putting down these coups, and in 1964 he declared himself President for life of Haiti.

Imperialist Double Game

And then imperialism began to change its opinion. The Department of State had helped Dr. Duvalier, former employee of the American Sanitary Mission in Haiti, to rise to power. It had furnished him arms, men and ammunition. The amount of American aid to Duvalier from 1957 to 1963 reached $100,000,000. A Special Military Mission had been assigned to the technical formation of the militia of the "tantons macoutes," who spread death, outraged and murdered in Haiti.

The Duvalier regime had been strengthened as a bulwark against Communism and as the sure friend which, to the OAS and the UN, unconditionally applauded the American policy in the Congo, Vietnam and Cuba.

But from the moment the popular forces began to reappear on the scene in Haiti, the American policy toward the President for life became more prudent.

The "double game policy" took form: on the one hand, to support and protect Duvalier and to prevent any political change which could create a new situation in Haiti; and on the other hand, to encourage and support the bourgeois opposition

groups in New York so that, under Washington obedience, they could eventually bring about a "spare solution" to the problem of succession of Duvalier.

This policy took on more force with the new situation in the Dominican Republic. Imperialism began to fear the possible evolution of the situation in Haiti. The situation appeared all the more uncertain to imperialism because it had found it impossible, despite all its efforts, to create for its use, within the Haitian opposition, an organization with enough prestige and leadership to attempt to re-establish in Haiti Duvalierism without Duvalier.

Then came the formulation from the Department of State and the Doctrine of Deterrent Action in Haiti as the only means of preventing the taking of power by the Communists (by that is meant the forces not subject to the dictate of the State Department).

The deterrent action conceived by Washington attempted to keep ahead of any attempt by the popular forces against Duvalier and to demonstrate a conspiracy apparatus capable of striking Duvalier if the democratic opposition went into action. Thus the rumors of a coup d'etat in Haiti in past weeks.

It also set up a provocation apparatus capable of launching an invasion of Haiti if necessary. This force, composed of Haitian exiles and counter-revolutionary Cubans, is already on its feet. It is the detonator which permits the imperialist press to cry "Chaos in Haiti" and to justify the need of sending the Inter-American Peace Forces (Navy) to re-establish order.

Faced with these cynical plans of yankee imperialism, the nationalist and popular groups, the Communists and the Haitian masses led by their Party of Popular Entente, attempt to mobilize the entire Haitian nation against the tyranny of Duvalier and against any foreign intervention in the affairs of our country.

We denounce the complicity of politicans of the traditional opposition, refugees to the United States, who show themselves to be zealous servants of imperialism, facilitating by their criminal action the plans of the Department of State against Haitian sovereignty.

At the same time, we strengthen our Party organizations and increase the preparation of the popular forces. We know that the struggle of the Haitian people against bloody tyranny will probably break out in a battle pitched against yankee rabble, and we are preparing ourselves against Duvalier, his protectors and his accomplices.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 28, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 6/28/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at scheduled times and frequencies but no messages were transmitted.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:dek
(7)

REC 53 100-428091-5695

EX 109

6 JUL 1 1966

JUL 6 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 29, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 6/29/66, the New York Office furnished the text of two messages which the informant desired to send and requested that they be enciphered. The cipher text was furnished to New York on the same day.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

ACTION:

For information.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

JLM:dek
(7)

REC. 22 100-428091-5696

6 JUL 5 1966

65 JUL 6 1966

6/29/66

64459-00952-92431-52991-76741-76780-14965-70876-74907-09135-
13731-24739-81879-28064-03338-43411-48265-76911-78415-14512-
77198-16175-75515-37357-16510-33870-96235-73774-71275-53271-
47877-33816-39991-57814-47562-32794-95157-38691-99898-06682-
45298-95472-11584-94752-70752-57166-67921-78068-05284-42918-
44626-56320-85449-50360-76989-56616-09817-52793-66666-92036-
40055-26587-49330-26830

|REFEREE|COACH|~~CONFIDENTIAL~~|REFEREE|BOXER|ELECTED|AT|BOXER|
|KEN|CONSISTS|OF|#30|MEMBERS|PLUS|SEVERAL|.|THE|OLD|BOH|AND|AR
ROW|DIRECTED|BY|THE|TWO|ANNOUNCED|OFFICERS|CONTINUE|UNTIL|S
UCH|TIME|AS|IT|IS|FEASIBLE|TO|CALL|A|SESSION|OF|THE|NEW|BOXER|RE
FEREE|.|HUB|

100-428091-5696
ENCLOSURE

6/29/66

37178-10880-06269-99445-41795-56148-78490-40269-88176-97622-
59040-69675-23399-39085-97471-16625-38156-95477-60120-37510-
76602-93189-62346-25102-47382-01847-99070-18439-81661-19010-
40853-83886-50781-21380-65013-95224-90774-14009-28015-48229-
45292-69451-94860-38886-95969-30774-04978-25953-73549-53876-
12171-40244-99278-61993-68112-24947-03978-58858-33996-80506-
69915-62967-26246-71581-72298-79143-66236-19274-43060-61999-
98246-46538-34293-21525-38405-42831-66155-70361-51231-34181-
27221-21376

REFEREE COACH BIRCH WILL GO TO NEST MIDDLE OF AUGUST. HE WILL
LOG FOR NEST DIRECTLY FROM URUGUAY. ON HIS NEST VISIT HE WILL
BE ACCOMPANIED BY WIFE ELIZABETH XELIZABETH AND SON ARNO XA
RNO WHO WILL DEPART FROM HAZEL AND JOIN HIM IN HOTEL. PLEASE N
OTIFY CASHIER FAIR TO BE READY TO ISSUE LUGGAGE FOR BIRCH AND
FAMILY NOW. HUB

100-428091-56

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 30, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 6/29/66, the New York Office furnished the text of a message the informant desired to send and requested that it be enciphered. The cipher text was furnished to New York on 6/30/66.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

REC. 22 100-428091-5697

JLM:dek
(7)

6 JUL 5 1966

65 JUL 6 1966

6/30/66

99221 61428 87986 34132 08291 84682 99018 66069 31891 56191

72096 73466 78338 09120 80412 79512 76831 52659 59962 07192

95819 68795 16744 31084 31163 72115 71729 47340 56236 39998

52596 85785 88783 18225 76750 98332 06206 61194 34326 79844

52974 74319 52319 22999 96185 40085 52853 47774 47949 46062

82506 41486 49899 37031 33165 70527 44394 50259 67195 78102

67610 63487 72040 40456 28534 42593 81085 22559 10175 10341

03575 37132 06559

|REFERE|COACH|.|JOINT|INLET|LANE|-|BOXER|CADRE|SCHOOL|IS|ALL|W

ORKED|OUT|AND|READY|.|WE|HAVE|THIS|UNDERSTANDING|FROM|CROW|*|C

ROW|THAT|THERE|IS|GENERAL|AGREEMENT|.|HOWEVER|.|NO|CONCRETE|R

ESPONSE|ON|THIS|HEARD|FROM|YOUR|END|.|PLEASE|SPEAK|WITH|CROW|*|

|CROW|WHEN|HE|IS|IN|HOTEL|NEXT|WEEK|.|BIRCH|

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5697

7-44 (Rev. 2-18-63)

SAC, **Chicago (134-46 Sub B)** **July 19, 1966**

Director, FBI **(100-428091)** -5698

SOLO
IS-C

REGISTERED MAIL

the final portion of

Attached is the translation which you requested by ~~XXXXXX~~ **airtel** dated **6/28/66.**

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosure.

JBC:dek
(5)

Enc.

MAILED 3
JUL 19 1966
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

54 JUL 22 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Continuation of Appendix B of report on Project Camelot)

G. Information on Social Backgrounds (For the introductory note, see the introduction to E., F., and G., which precedes E., Institutions)

In all areas, the information will be considered in relation to (1) the actively participating members of the insurgent group, (2) the actively partisan members of the insurgent group, and (3) the resisting members of society. Demography: General statements which cover different precise types of information about the population, including vital statistics.

1. Population
 a. enumeration and estimates (with dates)
 b. density (i.e., arithmetic, for cultivable land)
 c. tendencies of the population
 d. taking of censuses
 e. politics of the population
2. Composition of the population
 a. age
 b. sex
 c. locality
 d. marital status
 e. age at time of marriage
 f. means of living
 (1) rural and urban
 (2) nomads and stationary ones

b6
b7C

TRANSLATED BY: [redacted] dek

July 13, 1966

ENCLOSURE

100-98435F091-5698

g. social groupings

(1) occupation

(2) religion

(3) class

(4) ethnic

h. size of family

i. linguistic identification

(1) dominant language or languages

(2) percentage of the population which speaks the dominant language

(3) percentage of the population which speaks secondary languages

(4) position within a linguistic or family stock (original languages)

(5) differentiation of dialects

(6) percentage of the population which is bilingual in the dominant and secondary languages

3. Birth statistics

a. birth rates and proportion of fertility

b. distribution of births by:

(1) locality

(2) race

(3) sex

(4) occupation

c. age of parents at birth of first child

d. number of children per family

e. incidence of illegitimacy

4. Morbidity: incidence, nature and distribution of different sicknesses and accidents by:

 a. locality

 b. season

 c. sex

 d. age

 e. occupation

 f. occurrence of epidemics

 g. evidence of immunity or susceptibility to sickness

 h. dental diseases

 i. malnutrition and dietetic deficiencies

 j. incidence of neurosis and psychosis

 k. defects

 l. invalidity

5. Mortality: death rate (rough and revised)

 a. child and maternal mortality

 b. distribution of deaths

 (1) cause

 (2) season

 (3) age

 (4) occupation

 (5) locality

 c. life expectancy

 d. principal causes of death (sickness, accidents, old age)

 e. homicides

f. mortality in acts of war

g. suicides

h. infanticides and abortions

6. Crime and vice rates

a. juvenile

b. murder

c. robbery

d. banditry

e. drugs

7. Internal migration: changes of residence among communities and districts within the society; organized reinstallation; tendencies in the redistribution of the population

a. seasonal migration

b. degree of permanence or non-permanence of settled persons

c. trips (internal)

8. Immigration and emigration: extent and sources of immigration, extent and destination of emigration, reasons for migration, tendencies of restrictive regulations, colonization

a. trips

b. acclimation

c. transfer of conquered populations

9. Travels to foreign countries

a. touring and visits (personal, medical, etc.)

b. educational

c. business and professional

d. armed forces

H. Literacy, Education

1. Educated persons

Definition: The term "educated" as used here indicates the ability of an individual to read and write in relation to (1) his inclusion or exclusion in social, economic and political activity, and (2) his access to information or degree of knowledge of past or present facts.

a. percentage of population educated for fifteen or more years

b. average annual increase in percentage of population educated for 15 or more years

2. Education (School)

Definition: Education is defined by the registers of students who attend public and/or private schools. It does not reflect the quality of the education offered.

a. primary and secondary education

b. number of urban and rural, primary and secondary, public and private schools

States or Provinces	1950		1960	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Urban				
Rural				
Urban				
Rural				
(etc.)				

c. students in primary and secondary schools, percentage of the population between the ages of 5 and 19

d. other possible groupings:

(1) students in primary schools; percentage of the population between the ages of 5 and __ (?)

(2) students in secondary schools; percentage of the population between the ages of __ (?) and 19

(3) information concerning the number of students in private primary and secondary schools with relation to students in public primary and secondary schools

e. higher education: include universities and professional colleges, including training of professors

(1) students enrolled in higher education per 100,000 inhabitants

(2) distribution (number and percentage) of degrees conferred by different universities and professional schools

(a) Law

(b) Medicine

(c) Dentistry

(d) Liberal Arts

(e) Physical sciences

(f) Engineering

(g) Business

(h) Graduate training

(i) Others

(3) number of each one of the above-mentioned degrees which have been given in a foreign country, naming the countries

I. Communications: General statements dealing with different aspects of communications through space

1. Sending of messages

a. instruments for signaling (fire, smoke, semaphore)

b. signal codes (drums, flags, Morse code, cryptography)

c. use of messenger birds and courier systems (scouts in acts of war, etc.)

2. Dissemination of notices and information

 a. informal verbal transmission: rumors, gossip

 b. bulletins and communiques

 c. propaganda

 d. conversation

3. Press: newspapers and magazines (circulation per 1,000)

 a. collection of notices and information (reporters, news services)

 b. contents (notices, stories, announcements)

 c. publication and distribution

 d. ownership, organization and staff

 e. financial support (subscriptions, propaganda, subsidies)

 f. regulations

4. Postal system

 a. Mail services (collection and distribution)

 (1) items of domestic mail per capita

 (2) items of mail sent abroad per capita

 (3) foreign items sent/received per capita

 b. Transportation of mail (horse, train, air)

5. Telephones and telegraphs

 a. Facilities and services

 (1) number of telephones per 1,000 inhabitants

 (2) number of telegrams sent per capita (within the country)

(3) number of telegrams sent per capita (outside the country)

(4) foreign telegrams sent/received per capita

b. Organization and staff

c. Public and private systems

d. Financing (fees, subsidies)

e. Regulations

6. Radio, television and movies

a. radios per 10,000 inhabitants

b. annual rate of increase of radios per 1,000 inhabitants

c. television sets per 1,000 inhabitants

d. patronage of films per capita

7. Public opinion

a. Attitudes and corresponding importance

b. Means of expression

c. Measurements

(1) informal means

(2) census of public opinion and inquiries

d. Formation of public opinion (publicity, propaganda)

e. Influence of different methods

f. Specialized personnel

J. Economy

1. Gross national product

2. Proportion of the GNP by groups in proportion to their total percentage of the population

3. GNP per capita (investigate all communities)

4. Rate of economic growth (general and per industry)

5. National income

6. Annual per capita income

 a. Distribution

	Amount	Percentage
Subsistence	50 - 100	
	100 - 200	
	200 - 500	
	More than 500	

 b. Wages and salaries

7. Employment

 a. proportion of employed per year (average)

 b. hours worked per week (average)

 c. evidences of underemployment and/or disguised unemployment

 d. division of work by sex

8. Cost of living

9. Tendency in the cost of living

10. Imports

 a. amount

 b. per cent of GNP

11. Exports

 a. amount

 b. per cent of GNP

12. Balance of payments

13. Ownership and control of property

 a. principal forms of productive capital (land, livestock, industrial plants)

b. To what extend are the tools of production individual, collective, international and public property?

(1) percentage of the population with more than 50% of the property

(2) per cent of the property in the hands of foreigners

c. forms and explanation of government controls (nationalized industries)

K. Historical and Cultural Changes: general statements concerning different specific types of information on historical and cultural changes.

1. Main historical periods, with special emphasis on periods of conflict and governmental actions and actions of groups connected to the conflict

2. Historical reconstruction (of minor importance): influences concerning the origins, migrations, contacts, prehistoric and historical culture of different types of evidence (anthropometry, language, archeology)

3. Historical perception and memory

a. myth and folklore

b. heroes

c. family genealogies

d. contemporary reactions to past events (through inquiries)

e. present events (proved through records, documents, reality) as contrasted with the interpretation of the texts by national intellectuals (novelists, poets, historians, sociologists)

4. Holidays

a. Patriotic

(1) days of the year

(2) how they are celebrated

b. Religious

(1) days of the year

(2) how they are celebrated

c. Others (specify)

(1) days of the year

(2) how they are celebrated

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/28/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

COPY AND ENCLOSURE RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND RETURN

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
Attn: Cryptanalysis-Translation Section, FBI Laboratory

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

5-

ReCGairtel to Bureau dated 6/9/66 submitting a portion of a document in the Spanish language concerning "Project Camelot," produced by the Special Operations Research Office of the American University, Washington, D.C.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York is one copy each of a continuation portion of the above document, pages B-50 through B-75 and including four pages in tabular form designated a) through d). It is noted that these pages were not received in perfect order and, therefore, the position of pages a) through d) may be incorrectly interspersed in this document; therefore, the translator is requested to determine the correct position prior to commencing the translation.

EX-103 REC-50 100-428091-5677

This portion of the document was received on 6/23/66 at a Solo drop address maintained in NYC for receipt of communications from Canada. The Cryptanalysis-Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory is requested to prepare a full translation and furnish copies thereof to Chicago and New York.

JUL 6 1966

4-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
(1 - FBI Laboratory)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

WAB:MDW
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

The original of this document will be furnished to CG 5824-S* upon his return to Chicago in the immediate future and he will insure that it reaches HENRY WINSTON for whom the document was originally intended and to whom it was being sent indirectly by LUIS CORVALAN LEPE, General Secretary of the CP of Chile.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 29, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 6/29/66, the New York Office furnished the text of a message the informant desired to send and requested that it be enciphered. The cipher text was furnished to New York on the same day.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

JLM:dek
(7)

REC- 49 100-428091-5699

ENCLOSURE

6 JUL 6 1966

65 JUL 12 1966

6/29/66

99244-38096-59810-33037-41335-51244-63026-81567-53013-59362-

39733-50506-88994-77785-18925-29871-24554-20626-01630-70323-

27250-34863-14936-91350-01660-21087

DO|YOU|INTEND|TO|USE|WALL|STREET|SUBWAY|
STEPS|IN|FUTURE,|SINCE|YOU|HAVE|NOT|BEEN|
THERE|IN|PAST|YEAR.|

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5699

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 7/1/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

On 7/1/66 CG 5824-S* advised that he had received this date a brief note from WILLIAM KASHTAN, General Secretary, CP of Canada, through the "LYDIA WHITE" mail drop maintained by him in Chicago. The text of the note received from KASHTAN was as follows:

June 29, 1966

Dear--:

Our lads (fraternal delegates to the 18th National Convention, CP, USA) returned and were quite enthusiastic about your big event (Convention). From what I hear, you folks were very much in the news (received considerable publicity on the Convention). Am looking forward to reading the (Convention) materials after I get through with vacation (trip to the Soviet Union). As you know, the wife and I are planning to leave tomorrow (6/30/66 for Moscow) but will be back on or about August 1st. So, if you can spare an extra set (Convention documents), send it to the house or office (CP headquarters, Toronto).

REC-49 100-428091-5700

All the best and regards to the wife.

6 JUL 6 1966

as ever,

B. (William Kashtan)

1-484

③-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5 JUL 12 1966

In connection with the above, the parenthetical remarks were added by the source in order to give this communication additional clarity.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC 49

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 6/23/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 6/23/66, there was received from the Soviets via radio two ciphered partially coded messages, the plain text of which is as follows:

"To Gus Hall

"In order to receive his deposit [redacted] should address to our Bank for Foreign Trade (Vneshtorg Bank), pointing out his account number, where and to whom his money should be sent."

Reabove, see NY airtel, 6/10/66, page 2.

"Radio timetable for July is:

"Tuesdays - Time	1309	Frequency 11569
	1329	12541
	1349	13509

4 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
(1 - FBI, Laboratory)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub)(AM-RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

WCM:rvs
(8)

REC-49 100-428091-5701

6 JUL 7 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUL 12 1966

"Thursdays	1314	12387
	1334	13492
	1354	14437

"If this time is not very convenient to you we may try to return to old time beginning from August. For this purpose we will check 11 o'clock time in second half of July and if reception is good we will not change time for August. Please let us know your opinion."

On 6/23/66, NY 694-S* explained the phrase "we will check 11 o'clock time" as meaning 1100 GMT. The Laboratory is requested during the second half of July, to monitor according to the schedule set out above as well as two hours earlier or the 1100 GMT period. The Laboratory is requested to monitor the radio reception at both times and furnish this analysis with a recommendation as to the better hour of reception.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-445638) 6/30/66

SAC, NEW YORK (100-157294) (C)

ALEXANDER (LNU)
(CP OF PUERTO RICO
REPRESENTATIVE IN NYC)
SM-C

ReNYlet to Bureau, 4/20/66, captioned as above; NYlet to Bureau dated 3/28/66 and San Juan letter to Bureau dated, 4/11/66, both entitled "COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO; IS-C".

b7D

Referenced San Juan letter to the Bureau and NY dated 4/11/66, advised that confidential informants [redacted] contacted 3/31/66, and [redacted] contacted, 4/3/66, who are familiar with CP activities in Puerto Rico, both advised that they had no information concerning an ALEXANDER (LNU), and that they had received no additional information concerning the 23rd Congress of the CP, Moscow, USSR, which would reflect upon captioned person or any such representative.

The following NYO sources, who are familiar with certain activities of the PR CP, and certain activities of the CP within the Puerto Rican community in NYC, were contacted during April and May, 1966, with negative results to determine the identity of captioned:

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

(3) - Bureau (RM)
(1) - 100-428091)
2 - San Juan
(1 - 100-20) (CP PR)
1 - New York (100-6562) (CP PR)
1 - New York

DHL:nss
(7)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
141 JUL 6 1966

57 JUL 12 1966

100-428091-2

On 6/24/66, NY 694-S* advised that no information had been secured to date which would reflect upon the identity of "ALEXANDER"; that no information had been secured which would indicate that any PR representative, one "ALEXANDER", or otherwise, attended the 23rd Congress of the CP, Moscow, USSR, and that no information has been received to date which would indicate, or suggest, the identity of captioned person.

NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* have been alerted since March, 1966, to furnish any data re captioned matter.

Information available to the NYO through the above sources, and other sources relating to the CP, USA Convention, NYC, 6/24-26/66, has failed to reflect upon the possible identity of captioned person.

Appropriate NYO sources and SAS familiar with CP, USA, national and PR matters have been alerted for any information reflecting upon captioned matter.

In view of the above, and since the San Juan Office has been alerted, captioned case is being placed in a closed status at this time. Such information as received from sensitive NYO sources will continue to be reviewed by the NYO for any future reference to captioned matter.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 7/1/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

5-Shilds

COST

ReBulet dated May 4, 1960, and CGlet dated June 3, 1966.

ReBulet instructed Chicago to set forth a monthly accounting of all receipts and disbursements of Solo and CP, USA Reserve Funds in possession of CG 5824-S*. Set forth below is such an accounting:

Balance of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* as of 5/31/66

Solo

Maintained in cash in safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, Chicago, Illinois	$150,200.59

CP, USA Reserve Funds

Maintained in cash in safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, Chicago, Illinois	.26
Total	$150,200.85

Additions

Solo and CP, USA Reserve Funds

None.

REC-6 100-428091-5702

EX 110

11 JUL 8 1966

(2)-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
(1 - 100-134637) (SOLO)
(1 - 100-128861) (CP, USA - Reserve Funds)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

JUL 12 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Disbursements

Solo

On 6/16/66 as reimbursement of costs of visit to Chicago by GUS HALL's General Secretary, CP, USA, [redacted] and [redacted] and undertaken on HALL's instruction (see CGlet captioned "CP, USA - RESERVE FUNDS; IS-C" dated 6/20/66 for details). Amount includes the following approximate costs: b6 b7C

Hotel	$132.00	
Meals	120.00	
Entertainment	150.00	
Transportation	25.00	
Wardrobes for both [redacted]	530.00	b6 b7C
Tips and miscellaneous expenses	36.64	
		$ 993.64

On 6/16/66 as reimbursement for costs of liquor and miscellaneous items purchased for HENRY WINSTON, 6/4/66 30.00

On 6/16/66 as reimbursement for expenses connected with briefing JIM WEST, NYC, 5/66, for travel to CP of Czechoslovakia and Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congresses, including costs of gifts and related items for Party leaders 140.00

On 6/16/66 as partial expenses of 20th Solo Mission, 3/19-4/25/66 500.00

On 6/17/66 to GUS HALL for National Office and National Convention expenses 1,000.00

Total $2,663.64

CG 134-46 Sub F

CP, USA Reserve Funds

b6
b7C

On 6/16/66 as part of costs of above-noted Chicago visit of [redacted] (for total cost see above). $.26

Balance of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* as of 6/30/66

Solo

Maintained in cash in safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, Chicago, Illinois	$ 38,537.21
Maintained in cash in safe deposit box, Mid-America National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, (funds transferred 6/14/66 from Michigan Avenue National Bank for additional security and to box held under fictitious identity set up for CG 5824-S*)	109,000.00
Total	$147,537.21

147,537.75

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 7/1/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Remylet, 6/1/66.

The records of the New York Office indicate the following transactions regarding SOLO Funds from June 1, 1966 through June 30, 1966.

Debits

6/1/66 to LENA SCHERER, for National Office Expenses	$20,000.00
6/9/66 to HELEN WINTER, expenses of GUS HALL	5,000.00
6/15/66 to LENA SCHERER, for National Office Expenses	32,000.00
6/24/66 to GUS HALL, for expenses of 18th National Convention	10,000.00
Total	$67,000.00

Balance

5/31/66	On hand	$1,115,867.03
	Less debits	67,000.00
6/30/66		$1,048,867.03

LOCATION OF SOLO FUNDS - NEW YORK OFFICE TERRITORY:

1-904

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub F)(RM)
1 - New York (134-91)(INV)(41)
1 - New York (100-128[illegible]-Sub B)(CP, USA RESERVE FUNDS)(42)
1 - New York (41)

REC-6 100-428091-5703

EX 110

WCM:rmp
(6)

11 JUL 8 1966

JUL 12 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Maintained by NY 694-S*

Safe-deposit box, Chemical Bank-New York Trust Company 67 Broad Street New York City, N.Y.	$189,000.00	
JACK BROOKS Regular Checking Account at Chemical Bank-New York Trust Company 20 Pine Street New York City, N.Y.		
Account #1 (991-228919)	28,317.03	
Account #2 (001-232835)	32,345.92	
Account #3 (001-237942)	49,204.08	
NY 694-S* personal checking account Chemical Bank-New York Trust Company 67 Broad Street New York City, N.Y.	4,000.00	
Sub-Total		$302,867.03

Maintained by NYO-FBI

Safe-deposit boxes Manufacturers-Hanover Trust Company 69th Street at Third Avenue New York City, N.Y.	$746,000.00
TOTAL (As of 6/30/66)	$1,048,867.03

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 5, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 7/5/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time four messages, NR 181 GR 25, NR 813 GR 25, NR 814 GR 232 and NR 815 GR 70, were intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:sdh
(7)

REC-6 100-428091-5704

EX 110

11 JUL 8 1966

1 ENCLOSURE

SPEC. SVC. & FIL. RM.

85 JUL 12 1966

7/5/66

NR 0813 GR 025 07/05/66

83542 47089 40265 47995 85339 65720 41374 41467 33797 85962
93466 54395 51379 46074 86703 66680 74635 68568 72447 71534
51874 17169 78822 34813 73669

NR 0813 GR 025 07/05/66

TO SPRING. TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR JULY AND AUGUST ARE THOSE
USED IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

NR 0181 GR 025 07/05/66

93348 54757 12332 57812 44776 10311 29400 85696 51286 14264
16664 14070 32948 48157 91833 47469 02088 89449 67650 33435
45342 73348 67150 33543 53079

NR 0181 GR 025 07/05/66

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-514

PLEASE INFORM BIRCH COACH CASHIER IN FAIR WAS INSTRUCTED TO
ISSUE LUGGAGE FOR HIM AND FAMILY

NR 0814 GR 232 07/05/66

08175 87804 46629 52447 26876 51552 41362 70334 45273 90521
01814 34227 17027 87346 32301 23139 32313 60859 04456 98207
19738 10780 46792 00968 24033 35722 47259 37906 33257 07654
44530 37011 94588 01413 10213 85506 06157 13188 77718 42652
48630 05204 35411 96110 51060 08025 92460 47601 17374 11951
89136 95685 66353 67111 37826 70192 50304 26548 56597 53875
10498 37187 52511 69927 14352 81318 54901 16700 69540 30145
22084 84868 99558 95183 03560 08738 51664 80483 25816 49867
81730 70384 80221 79419 98871 30727 65460 77893 01310 74246
22625 86664 60429 18056 89798 12311 04929 32777 19103 99455
63927 52637 73771 53942 94593 10915 86066 99812 39364 46163
53503 29741 06562 10382 61029 64148 97439 56606 64776 23005
13043 62649 95114 31983 93355 73794 07715 82229 65813 62162
20304 27013 41812 84498 09792 03169 65916 11705 27449 98106
64125 79937 25592 62453 20007 37412 64414 73658 81542 64471
09380 91113 76225 52356 82549 76899 07980 01855 70988 42073
02431 33606 41712 68107 70823 45112 06595 62552 20914 69796
66255 04000 35897 83441 29376 40405 10194 92907 20124 21373
77530 88239 19394 55757 64083 69313 67436 05709 61333 08536
86345 40618 63109 55689 06023 76281 64510 38214 84509 74355
67583 70308 61416 65351 89517 55072 55425 61906 13650 14091
61266 12531 23012 12434 09944 51096 68940 76240 50064 62689
08492 46925 16189 19993 23093 56797 89146 16400 95973 51786
20427 86868

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

NR 0814 GR 232 07/05/66

TO BIRCH. COACH REFEREE CONGRATULATES MOST HEARTILY LEADE
RSHIP OF BOXER WITH SUCCESSFUL HOLDING OF #18# NATIONAL BAR
D. WHICH WAS AN EVENT OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE IN LANE'S LIFE.
NEST BIRDS MET WITH PROFOUND SATISFACTION BARD DECISIONS W
HICH TESTIFY THAT BOXER IN SPITE OF VIOLENT PERSECUTION BY R
EACTIONARY FORCES OVERCOMES ISOLATION. BROADENS ITS CONN
ECTIONS WITH MASSES. INCREASES ITS INFLUENCE IN POLITICAL
LIFE OF THE COUNTRY AND PLAYS MORE AND MORE IMPORTANT ROLE IN
STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. COACH R
EFFREE SENDS ITS BEST WISHES OF FRUITFUL WORK TO MEMBERS OF N
EW BOXER REFEREE AND WELCOMES HEARTILY BIRCH AND LAST IN CON
NECTION WITH THEIR ELECTION TO POSTS OF SECRETARY GENERAL A
ND CHAIRMAN OF REFEREE AND WISHES THEM GOOD HEALTH AND GREA
T SUCCESS IN NOBLE ACTIVITY DIRECTED TO FULFILMENT OF BARD D
ECISIONS AND TO STRENGTHENING OF FRIENDLY INTERNATIONALI
STTIES BETWEEN BOXER AND COACH. ////////

NR 0815 GR 070 07/05/66

83780 35970 63363 37314 03024 76079 93129 93967 48934 14744
46456 92754 99886 44362 37700 68003 98177 79941 83984 84236
88514 91868 16331 43640 41123 81207 28576 64117 00652 03429
21766 58124 27161 33043 06860 01189 44787 02627 73826 75206
57265 85994 26457 17639 98939 39096 04966 17772 83580 62263
73989 08533 67196 33186 82917 03531 52772 13776 72444 63051
46834 98997 02484 89839 13551 78225 91671 63455 04370 35443

NR 0815 GR 070 07/05/66

TO SPRING. #1#. TUG TESTS WILL BE HELD IN SECOND PART OF JULY.
WE WILL INFORM YOU IN ADVANCE. #2#. WE WOULD LIKE TO KEEP WALL
STREET STATION AS A RESERVE SIGNAL PLACE IN CASE OF URGENE
CESSITY. IF THIS PLACE IS NOT CONVENIENT, PLEASE RECOMMEND
US ANOTHER PLACE FOR THIS PURPOSE. SSSS

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

7/12/66

1 - Mr. Shaw

Director, FBI (100-428091)

Referral/Consult

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted]

Enclosure

WGS:dmk
(4)

Referral/Consult

NOTE:

[redacted]

EX 110

REC. 66 100-428091-5705

11 JUL 12 1966

MAILED 3
JUL 11 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 3-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/6/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

ReCGairtel dated 6/6/66 and enclosed informant's statement captioned, "JAMES WEST AND PREPARATIONS FOR TRAVEL TO CONGRESSES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, JUNE, 1966."

Reairtel noted that one of the specific tasks assigned to JIM WEST was for him to take up in Moscow, USSR, a request from HYMAN LUMER concerning securing a camera as a replacement for the one LUMER had lost earlier. LUMER had requested that WEST have the Russians utilize funds which he had on deposit in a Moscow bank to buy this camera.

On 6/30/66 CG 5824-S* advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN that pursuant to LUMER's request regarding a new camera, JIM WEST stated he had taken this matter up with representatives of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, in 6/66 while in Moscow. These representatives of the International Department secured the camera as requested and WEST brought it back with him upon his return to the U.S. during the latter part of 6/66.

MX 110 REC- 66 100-428091-5706

3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

11 JUL 12 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUL 1 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 12, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 7/12/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time three messages, NR 612 GR 105, NR 613 GR 22 and NR 614 GR 70, were intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
11 JUL 14 1966

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:dek
(7)

3 ENCLOSURES
65 JUL 15 1966

7/12/66

NR 612 GR 105 7/12/66

62510 25903 08046 96885 48816 14102 04645 08768 74757 17802
99571 92500 43243 42648 65612 44397 81055 33679 66707 88312
89000 33788 77308 61951 94077 49465 40790 29524 09690 06042
22410 66240 00490 90368 59180 62269 50956 46440 41035 45327
19902 04767 63656 26373 05725 29381 68834 06980 75325 01881
11159 95601 89499 81209 44647 93172 46972 45213 82591 49675
51450 69618 99259 57374 52070 82267 37952 94018 78800 92078
89430 51536 65579 35518 72236 36017 43347 47960 04154 88662
48053 75984 47935 50101 13553 96576 61225 86073 22870 37932
96854 13644 30334 00777 94958 52401 27870 57477 41914 38737
90845 20070 01091 54999 61575

STAFOLD FORMS, INC. NCR 930

d

NR 612 GR 105 7/12/66

TO BIRC/H [redacted] BRANDT X BRANDT W [redacted]

[redacted]H NDTS/E THEIR WIV/S MAY PICK UP THEIR LUGGAGE IN FAIR OR IN SO/TO

RE. IN RESPECT OF TWO DAUGHTERS OF [redacted] E AGREE WITH YOUR PR

OPOSAL TO ARRANGE THEIR VISIT AS TOURIST. A/R/RIVING IN HOTE

L THEY MAY BUY CHEAP TOURS FOR YOUTH UP TO EIGHT DOLLARS PER PE

RSON. IF THEY AGREE THEY MAY PICK UP LUGGAGE IN FAIR OR SHORE.

PLEAS/E TELL THIS TO [redacted]

b6
b7C

100-428091-

ENCLOSURE

7/12/66

NR 613 GR 22 7/12/66

92734 56153 38178 39839 91063 66064 74281 51260 66148 45110

54558 27130 80215 72429 58780 40857 90957 01472 24266 16673

59769 77962

NR 613 GR 22 7/12/66

TO BIRCH THERE IS AGREEMENT OF CROWE IN RESPECT OF SCHOOL. PL

EASE CONTACT HIM. X.

100-428091-

ENCLOSURE

7/12/66

NR 614 GR 70 7/12/66

38675 04167 08874 20405 77083 47045 68651 80164 26523 12426
17739 71229 48962 83993 07731 98768 63677 99814 99721 56944
96438 12572 03812 66893 02380 63486 67984 38283 60331 09697
90063 07243 66593 57035 98866 17793 88764 97259 09558 56175
57315 81110 62800 52244 23100 73158 33114 46510 96143 18762
26857 93914 41137 71362 69818 55093 38423 27046 81014 36303
32274 79637 20291 51174 92185 13127 35625 40326 03102 32716

NR 614 GR 70 7/12/66

TO SPRING. WE ARE READY FOR COLOUR PRINTS DELIVERY. SINCE WE
HAVE NO PLACES KNOWN TO BOTH OF US EXEPT LOT PLEASE CHECK IT ON
CE MORE AND ADVISE US. WETHER IT IS POSSIBLE TO USE IT JUST ONCE
. FORGIVE US YOUR SUGGESTIONS ON ANOTHER PLACE OF CONTACT. FO
R YOUR ANSWER CALL US TO SISTER

100-428091-
ENCLOSURE

7-44 (Rev. 2-18-63)

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) July 11, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS-C

REGISTERED MAIL

MAILED 11
JUL 8 1966
COMM-FBI

Attached is a portion of the translation which you requested by ~~letter~~ airtel dated 6/28/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained until completion of translation.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ENCLOSURE

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosure.
JBC:sdh
(5)

Enc. (2)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
11 JUL 12 1966

JUL 11 1966
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Continuation of Appendix B of report on Project Camelot)

C. GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1. FAMILY

a. Has the government tried to take over any duties normally carried out by the family?

(1) Has there been any experiment in communal living in which the government organization (i.e., the kibutz) has assumed charge of the care and education of children from infancy, etc.?

(a) How extensive was this program? What percentage of the population did it include?

(b) How successful was this experiment from the point of view of the individuals affected by it?

(2) Has this experiment increased or decreased support of the government?

(a) Has it succeeded in making the individual's prime objective loyalty to the government rather than to the family?

(b) Has this been resisted by the older generation?

b. What family functions does the government regulate?

(1) What are the laws concerning marriage and divorce and do they adjust to standard models of conduct in the society?

(2) What are the laws of legitimacy and inheritance and do they adjust to the standard models of conduct in the society?

TRANSLATED BY: [redacted] dh

July 1, 1966

b6
b7C

150-428091-

ENCLOSURE

(3) What do the laws say about the status of elders and minors and do they adjust to the standard models of conduct in the society?

c. Have changes resulted in (1) laws concerning family life or (2) standard molds of family conduct? Are some laws and norms strengthened or is there conflict among them?

2. ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

a. What types of control does the government exercise over financial matters in the country?

(1) Does it own the banks? If so, what agency of the government administers them and how?

(2) If not, what type of regulatory agencies are there to investigate and regulate banking matters?

(a) To whom are these agencies responsible?

(b) Over what policies do the banks have authority?

(3) What specific policies have banking officials adopted?

(a) Have they created policies to encourage saving, such as interest rates?

(b) Have they created policies to stimulate investment of capital?

I) What are the interest rates on investment loans?

II) What types of investment are banks trying to encourage (property, industrial development, etc.)?

b. What types of controls does the government have over the production and distribution of goods and services in the country?

(1) Do government monopolies exist?

(a) What industries do they include and how important are they for:

i) The economy of the country and

ii) The average citizen's standard of living?

(b) Does the government control the production or the distribution or both in industry?

(c) What is the reason for the adoption and continuation of the monopoly?

i) To provide the basic needs of the entire population at a price which they can afford?

ii) To give income to the government?

(d) Have there been recent changes in these government monopolies? If so, why?

(2) What control does the government have over goods and services in which it does not have a monopoly?

(a) What are the customs rights of those goods which are not produced locally?

i) Is the tax intended to stimulate local industry or

ii) To give the government income?

(b) Is the production and manufacture of certain goods (such as opium) forbidden?

(c) What means does the government have to exercise these controls?

i) Are the customs clerks effective or is there a large contraband?

ii) What is the number of security forces (a) engaged in the search for contraband goods in the country and

(b) assuring that the producers of a raw material sell it to the government monopoly for its use instead of using it themselves?

c. What types of control does the government have over groups organized around an economic goal? For example, unions.

(1) Are the unions created by the government? When and why were they created?

(2) If they exist autonomously, what controls does the government have over them?

(a) Are its leaders chosen by the syndicate itself or by the labor ministry?

(b) Are the union policies subject to revision by the labor ministry?

(c) Do the rules permit strikes without the permission of the government? How many strikes have taken place in recent years?

(d) Is direct collective negotiation permitted between employers and unions? Is there a government conciliation junta for the negotiations?

i) Is it compulsory or voluntary to resort to this junta?

ii) Under what circumstances?

Apply the above-mentioned questions to agricultural organizations, trade organizations, industrial cartels, and any other economic organization.

3. HEALTH

a. What type of controls does the government have over the medical profession, including doctors, nurses and other hospital employees?

(1) If there is a professional organization or organizations for these people, was it created by the government?

(2) If not, what controls does the corresponding government agency have over it (i.e., the Health Ministry)?

(a) What are the lines of communication?

(b) What type of policies may be determined by the government and which ones by the professionals?

(3) Does the government control the professional schools?

(a) Does it select the personnel to be converted into medical professionals?

(b) Does it finance and prescribe their formation?

b. What type of controls does the government over hospitals and public health services?

(1) What percentage of hospitals and public health services are the property of the government and are directed, financed and administered by it?

(a) How are they administered?

(b) Does the government directly contract the staff and control it through the corresponding agency?

(c) What percentage of decisions are made by the central government and what percentage by professionals in the field?

(d) What is the moral and loyal attitude of these professionals toward the government?

(2) In those hospitals and health services which are privately financed through religious or other charity institutions, what controls does the government exercise?

(a) Does the government set the professional standards?

(b) Are there institutionalized agreements for cooperation with institutions administered by the government?

(c) How close is the association between them?

4. COMMUNICATIONS

a. Mass means of communication

(1) What percentage of the press, radio and TV are owned by the government?

(a) What percentage of space and time is dedicated to favorably informing the government programs, the national image, etc.?

(b) How effective is the information activity in molding public opinion?

i) How satisfied is the public with the government stations and press?

ii) How often do they hear foreign broadcasts which oppose the national ones, read newspapers, etc.?

(2) What controls does the government have over the private means of communication?

(a) How extensive is the censorship?

i) Are the means restricted to government statements?

ii) Are publications precensored?

iii) Are publications censored afterwards?

iv) Are there general rules to follow in the publication of inappropriate articles?

(b) Do the private means of communication represent the policies of certain interest groups within the society, such as political parties or the labor group?

i) What percentage of the articles are opposed to the policies expressed by the government?

ii) What disciplinary measures are taken (imprisonment of the editors, stricter censorship, repression or destruction of good relations with news-giving agencies of the government)?

(3) What control does the government exercise over the introduction of foreign means of communication?

(a) Does it prohibit all foreign information?

i) Only those which are unfavorable to it?

ii) Only those from unfriendly governments?

iii) None?

(b) How effective is the control?

i) Do the means of information sneak in? What is the sanction?

ii) Are transistor radios forbidden? Are there interferences and how often?

b. Physical means of travel: roads, trains, boats, planes.

(1) Are there restrictions on travel within the country?

(a) Are there some means of transportation, some roads, limited to government use?

(b) Is the cost of travel so prohibitive that only certain groups of the population can do it?

(2) Does the government encourage travel by different groups of the population as a means of integrating the society?

(3) Is travel outside the country encouraged or discouraged?

5. RELIGIONS

a. Is there an official state religion?

(1) Does the government control the selection and training of personnel for the religious hierarchy?

(2) Does the government control the financial resources of the religious hierarchy?

(a) Does the government provide a part of its budget?

(b) Does the government control contributions to the religious hierarchy?

b. If there is not an official religion, is there a predominant one?

(1) Does the government exercise some of the above-mentioned controls over it?

(2) Are restrictions imposed upon the operation of minority religious groups? Does the government control all of them equally?

c. Is the population divided among two or more religions and in what percentage?

(1) Are there conflicts between these religions? Has the government intervened?

(a) Does it try to reduce the friction? How?

(b) Does it favor the adherents of one or more religions over others?

(c) If not, do certain groups feel that there is discrimination against them?

6. EDUCATION

a. What educational institutions does the government direct? To what level? What per cent?

(1) How is the loyalty of the professors guaranteed?

(a) How carefully controlled is their education? How much is dedicated to orientating their loyalty to the government?

(b) How carefully supervised are their teachings?

i) Who does it, the ministry of education or the police?

ii) Openly or privately, or both?

(c) Are the professors (mainly university professors) needed to substitute, to teach other workers -- i.e., fiscal duties?

i) What percentage has other jobs?

ii) What percentage of their income comes from other jobs?

iii) How important are their relations with the government for permanence in their position?

(2) How is the loyalty of the student body stimulated?

(a) What percentage of the texts are intended to promote the national image and loyalty to the government?

(b) To what point are positions in higher educational institutions used as rewards for loyalty?

b. What type of controls does the government have over private schools?

(1) Are minimum standards established for the professors?

(2) Are certain texts and courses required in these schools?

SCIENCE: What percentage of scientists work for the government and for private organizations? Of those who work in private organizations, such as universities, what percentage supplement their earnings through government contracts, outside work, reports?

(Pages B-73 and B-74 missing)

(b) What knowledge and control is there of antigovernment organizations?

i) How informed are security forces of the existence of clandestine groups?

ii) To what extent are these groups infiltrated?

iii) How many leaders of antigovernment groups have been identified?

iv) How many have been imprisoned?

v) What judicial institutions are there to prosecute political prisoners?

(c) To what extent is repression used?

i) Public executions of political enemies

ii) Diffusion of rumors concerning the efficacy of the the secret police

iii) Massive reprisals of insurgents and the population in general

10. PUBLIC/BUREAUCRATIC ADMINISTRATION

a. Composition of the bureaucracy

(1) What is the social origin of government officials and in what percentage? (See social backgrounds)

(2) Are these groups subject to the status quo? Do they believe that their position would be harmed by a change of government?

(3) How often are members of the bureaucracy involved in revolutionary or violent activities? (see social background)

b. How is the bureaucracy used to assure the loyalty of the general population?

(1) Is access to the bureaucracy used as a means to incorporate the potentially discontent in the elite?

(a) How many students graduate each year from national or foreign universities?

(b) What type of occupations are available for them? Is there a sufficient number of these occupations?

(c) What percentage of these graduates obtain positions with the government?

(d) Are their talents adequately used? Are their jobs necessary?

(e) How significant and responsible do the government workers feel their jobs are?

(f) How much has the bureaucracy grown in recent years and what is its potential expansion?

(2) To what point is the population satisfied/dissatified with the operations of the bureaucracy?

(a) Is bribery/corruption wide spread and considered normal, or is it rejected by the people?

(b) Are the standards of action set and accepted by the individuals? Is the public informed/prejudiced about these standards?

(c) What does the majority of the population consider its role to be in relation to the bureaucracy?

i) Do they feel separated by a feeling of antagonism or fear of the bureaucrats?

ii) Do they feel united by and grateful for the help or services of the bureaucrats?

iii) Is there a gradation between the two extremes?

iv) If public opinion is divided on this question, what percentage of the people are on one side or the other?

11. ROLE OF FOREIGN ADVISORS

a. In the country, what government agencies or private organizations have foreign advisors?

(1) Types of organizations which have them

(a) Military, police, other security forces

(b) Planning board (development)

(c) Universities, etc.

(2) Types of advisors

(a) Government personnel (government employees who help)

(b) Individuals contracted by the government

(c) Individuals contracted through private organizations or by the government directly

b. Activities of these advisors

(1) What are the lines of authority which guide the actions of these advisors?

(a) How does the host government control their activities?

(b) Are there other controls over the advisors by their original employer?

(2) What areas of responsibility do the advisors have?

(a) In what type of projects have they worked?

(b) With what foreign or national persons (state official position) do they work directly, and what is their relation to them?

c. Effects of the program

(1) What substantial effects have been obtained in areas in which the advisors have worked since their entrance?

(a) What are the national opinions concerning their success?

(b) What are the opinions of the advisors concerning these successes.

(2) Has understanding among the two or more contracted countries increased or decreased?

(a) Has the xenophobia of the entire population increased or decreased as a result of the presence of foreigners in the country?

(b) Has understanding among the directly related persons increased or decreased?

(3) Has the popularity of the host government increased or decreased as a result of the presence of the foreign advisors?

(a) Has the program produced a change in the attitude of the officials of the host government toward the population?

(b) Have the people appreciated any increase in their well-being, which might be attributed to the program?

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Nelson
DeLoach ✓
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 7/7/66

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

My memorandum of 6/7/66 set forth in detail receipts and disbursements of funds from the Soviet Union and Red China by the Communist Party, USA, during the month of May, 1966. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds together with disbursements during June, 1966. There were no receipts.

SUMMARY:

Total received from Soviet Union 9/58 to 6/30/66	$3,798,193.49
Total received from Red China 2/60 to 6/30/66	50,000.00
Grand total received 9/58 to 6/30/66	3,848,193.49
Total disbursements to 6/30/66	2,651,789.51
Balance of Fund 6/30/66	$1,196,403.98

Balance of fund is maintained as follows:

$1,048,867.03 by N& 694-S* in New York City
147,536.95 by CG 5824-S* in Chicago

DETAILS:

Total received from Soviet Union 9/58 to 5/31/66	$3,798,193.49
Total received from Red China 2/60 to 5/31/66	50,000.00
Grand total received 9/58 to 5/31/66	3,848,193.49
Total disbursements to 5/31/66	2,582,125.87
Balance of Fund 5/31/66	$1,266,067.62

DISBURSEMENTS DURING JUNE, 1966:

6/1/66 - For Lena Scherer, of Party's National Office to cover office expenses $ 20,000.00

100-428091

REC-66 100-428091-5707

EX-110

WGS:dmk
(5)

11 JUL 12 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

85 JUL 14 1966 FHS

INTSEC

EXCLUDED

JUL 7 4 36 PM '66

JUL 8 7 JUL AM '66 55 PM '66 REC'D DE COACH

F B I

REC'D - SECTION SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE JUSTICE

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

6/9/66 -	For Helen Winter, Manager of Party's National Office, for personal expenses of Party leader Gus Hall.....$	5,000.00
6/15/66 -	For Lena Scherer to cover expenses of Party's national office.....	32,000.00
6/16/66 -	For vacation expenses of Gus Hall's daughter and son-in-law.....	993.64
6/16/66 -	For gifts purchased for Party functionary Henry Winston.....	30.00
6/16/66 -	For gifts purchased for leaders of fraternal communist parties to be carried abroad by Party functionary James West....	140.00
6/16/66 -	For CG 5824-S* to cover partial expenses incurred on Solo mission 20 to the Soviet Union.....	500.00
6/17/66 -	For Gus Hall to cover expenses of Party's 18th National Convention.....	1,000.00
6/24/66 -	For Gus Hall for expenses of Party's 18th National Convention.....	10,000.00
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING JUNE, 1966.....$		69,663.64
BALANCE OF FUND, JUNE 30, 1966.....$1,196,403.98		

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is submitted for your information. An up-to-date accounting of Solo funds will be brought to your attention each month. Details of the accounting of these funds are not to be disseminated.

7-44 (Rev. 2-16-63)

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) August 3, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 5708

REGISTERED MAIL

SOLO
IS-C

Attached is the final portion of the translation which you requested by letter dated 7/15/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

MAILED
AUG 3 - 1966
COMM-FBI

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosure.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JBC:csh
(5)
Enc.

61 AUG ENCLOSURE 15 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Continuation of Appendix D of report on Project Camelot)

B. Level of Sucess Function

The level of success (L) represents the present general well-being of the people. To formulate the functional relation, the principle that both the material income and the psychic condition determine the well-being will be used. As independent variables, the function may include (a) a material component (merchandise and services consumed) and (b) a psychic component (feelings of satisfaction derived from the united prestige at a given level of success). A possible form of the function would be:

$$L_i = g(N_i, R_i, U_i, O_i) \qquad \text{(equation 3)}$$

In this case, the following four conditions would be applied: (TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: Equations under (3a) are illegible.)

The explicit form of the function could be:

$$g(N_i, R_i, U_i, O_i) = N_i - R_i, -U_i + O_i = L_i \qquad \text{(equation 3b)}$$

As a first approximation, the three first variables of equation (3) may be considered as representing the material component of the level of success function. Furthermore, since the economic level is probably very related with other indicators of the general well-being, the real per capita income may be used at first to represent the first independent variable. (N) may therefore represent the per capita income. (Wolf (page 321) favors the use of per capita consumption instead of per capita income. Since in the former the data might be more difficult to obtain, the latter will probably be the measure used.) According to the first condition of (3a), it is postulated that the level of success increases with the level of income.

(R) represents the percentage of the total population in a country which can be classified as rural. It is included in the function because it seems that the countries which have a large number of people in their rural areas can only provide them with agricultural work--an activity with which low salaries are usually associated. As shown in the second condition in (3a), it is supposed that the larger the rural section of the country, the lower is the level of success.

TRANSLATED BY: [redacted] cshook

July 28, 1966

b6
b7C

61 AUG 12 1966

ENCLOSURE

(U) is the third material variable component and represents the percentage of unemployment in the labor force. Presumably--the third condition in (3a)--if unemployment is high, the level of success will be low. There are unemployment figures available in some developing countries (although they are not always classified by region), and this can produce the work of collecting information. Nevertheless, in many cases the unemployment figures tend to underestimate the actual lack of work opportunities, since they generally do not take disguised unemployment into account. Consequently, (U) will probably have to be estimated in such a way that both overt and covert unemployment are taken into account.

The last independent variable (O)symbolizes the psychic component of the level of success. The measure to be used at first could be the combined prestige of the given level of income or occupation. Whether this variable could be measured indirectly or directly is yet to be determined. It is probable that some method with this goal could be devised in the studies of social systems. To what extent the indirect measurings are related may have different economic variables. (Wolf (page 326), for example, uses the ratio between land owners and the total farming population.) As is shown by the third condition of (3a), it is presumed that if the prestige associated with a given income increases, the level of success also increases.

C. Expectations Function

Expectation (E) indicates the estimation which the people make of what will probably be their level of success in the foreseeable future--let's say, for the next five years. Subject to change and later development, the economic expectations may be taken at first as representing the expectations in general. As Wolf suggests, the function could be formulated, supposing that the judgments as to what the future level of success will probably be will depend in large part on the projection made of the rate of change in the level of success (L) based on the experience of the recent past. Another principle could also be used, and it is that the expectations are related with the formation of capital (taken as evidence of material well-being in the form of schools, hospitals, etc.). Presumably, visual evidence provided by the construction of these welfare projects gives the people a common idea of what can be expected from the improvements. The function could be formulated as follows:

$$E_i = h\left(\frac{dLi}{dt}, I_i\right) \qquad \text{(equation 4)}$$

And the condition applicable to it would be: (TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: two illegible equations appear here under (4a).

Explicitly formulated the function could be:

$$h\left(\frac{dLi}{dt}, I_i\right) = \frac{dLi}{dt} + I_i = E_i \qquad \text{(equation 4b)}$$

And from (3b),

$$E_i = \frac{dNi}{dt} - \frac{dRi}{dt} - \frac{dUi}{dt} + \frac{dOi}{dt} + I_i \qquad \text{(equation 4c)}$$

As can be seen in (4), the first independent variable would be the temporary rate of change in the level of success, which could be taken as the rate of change in the economic level. According to the first condition of (4a), it may be supposed that as the rate of change increases in a given period of time, the people will have greater expectations for the relatively near future. The measuring of $\frac{dLi}{dt}$ would require temporary series of data (for say a period of ten years) of the real per capita income (N), the percentage of rural population (R), the percentage of unemployment (U) and the prestige or psychic income (O). It is obvious that in some cases, the lack of information would impede the use of a certain variable and a modified function would probably have to be used. The second independent variable (I) may be considered to represent the current per capita investment in projects such as electrification, communications media, agricultural improvements (irrigation, flood control, etc.), health and educational services, and other public investments of this type. As the per capita social investment increases, it is supposed that the expectations will increase--second condition in (4a).

D. Incongruence in the Models of the Authority Function

Incongruence in the models of the authority variable indicates the discrepancy which may exist in a social system between the governmental model of authority (democratic, dictatorial, etc.) and the prevailing models of authority in other social institutions (school, business, family, etc.). Including this variable in the model may be justified because in insurgency, the models of authority of both the government and the insurgents are an inherent part of the struggle. Futhermore, Eckstein's examination of various internal wars suggests that incongruence in models of authority has been an element which appears to explain the degree of political stability (or instability) which has preceeded the outburst of the internal war.

In the formulation of the function, it will be supposed that there is an international demonstration effect at work in the political domain, bringing governments to the adoption of different measures which involve political concepts or standards which are usually in style at a certain time (defense of human rights, equality, adoption of democratic rules, etc.). In cases in which the introduction of new concepts into the model of governmental authority results in a marked discrepancy with the prevailing models of authority in other institutions, it is supposed that the incongruence is consistent and vice-versa. That the adoption of new concepts makes the governmental model of authority more or less democratic than the model of other social institutions is not important, since the function could be able to explain both types of situations. The suggested function is as follows:

$$P_i = j(S_i, G_i, V_i) \qquad \text{(equation 5)}$$

To which the following conditions apply:

$$\frac{dj}{dSi} \text{ is greater than } 0$$

$$\frac{dj}{dGi} \text{ is greater than } 0$$

$$\frac{dj}{dVi} \text{ is less than } 0 \qquad \text{(equations 5a)}$$

And explicitly formulated,

$$j(S_i, G_i, V_i) = S_i + G_i - V_i = P_i \qquad \text{(equation 5b)}$$

The explicative variables which appear in (5) and their significance are: (S) represents the extent to which a government (or its most powerful branch) may be said to be under the influence or control of extremists (of the right or the left). "Extremist" indicates an individual who does not conform to the accepted practices, methods and traditions, such that it may be assured a priori that while the government is more subjected to the influence of such individuals, it is more probable that they will introduce political innovations which will result in incongruence--first condition in (5a).

The second explicative variable (G) represents the rest of the world's influence on the government of a country. It is presumed that a country very active in international matters may, as a result, be sensible to world opinion and therefore be inclined to introduce reforms into the governmental model of authority independently of the type of prevailing non-governmental models of authority. As equation (5a) indicates,

it is presumed that the more involved a country is in international matters, the more likely it is to act in such a way as to create incongruence.

The third explicative variable (V) represents the many non-governmental models of authority which may be found in a social system. A society which may be called pluralistic in a sense (having a variety of models of authority through its different institutions) may be supposed to be subject to less intense splits or incongruence than a society with more uniform models of authority, but it is more likely to develop a strong bipolarization.

A phenomenon also related to incongruence in models of authority is the discrepancy which may come about in a social system when the legal or political structure (constitutions, laws, political institutions, etc.) of that system appears to have become out of tune with the current needs of the system. If it happens that the model must cope with this discrepancy, a corresponding explicative variable may be included in the incongruence function or a separate function may be developed. As for measuring the variables, (S) could probably be taken at first as the ratio between political extremists (reformers of one type or another and the intelligentsia of the political militants), say in the congress, the ministry, or both, and the other members of the congress, etc. The second variable (G) could probably be measured by the number of persons in political or non-political world organizations (including workers' groups) in the country, or by the number of diplomatic representations it has in foreign countries, or by some similar measure. (Other indirect measurings have been suggested by Rummel; papers in conflict between nations.) Measuring the third variable (V) can be done through the studies of systems, although it may be possible at first to find an adequate variable.

X. Cohesion of Elite Function

"Cohesion of elite" (C) means the attributable degree of harmonious relations which the most powerful and influential groups in a country are able to maintain among themselves. It will be supposed that an elite will be cohesive if its component groups are few in number and are interconnected by many strings. It will be said that (C) depends upon the number of elite groups which can be distinguished in the society (B), the existence (number) of threats or common enemies which the elite confronts

(D), and the extent of superposition (or diversification) of interests of the elite groups (H). An example of what is meant by (H) is the extent to which, let's say, the political elite is also involved in the ownership of industrial companies, commerce, etc.

The function could be formulated as follows:

$$C_i = k(B_i, D_i, H_i) \qquad \text{(equation 6)}$$

Which results in : (TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: three illegible formulas appear here under (6a).)

And as in the first formulation,

$$k(B_i, D_i, H_i) = D_i - B_i + H_i - C_i \qquad \text{(equation 6b)}$$

Considering the conditions shown by (6a), it may be supposed that the elite is more likely to be cohesive if it is formed by a small number of groups, rather than the contrary. If this supposition is accepted, it would imply agreement with the notion that the most cohesive elite, from this point of view, is the one which consists of a single group. (It appears that a case could be made for the argument that even in an elite composed of a single family, deep splits may develop, or for the argument that in elites composed of many groups, the splits could be less intense. If these two points of view are correct, the number of groups in an elite as an explicatory variable may increase in significance.) Consequently, as the number of groups increases, the cohesion of the elite tends to become less definite. According to the second condition, it may be stated a priori that the cohesion of an elite will tend to be increased or at least maintained if it is confronted with common threats or enemies, both within and outside the country. Finally, it may be supposed that the elite which are interconnected by interests which overlap in different areas of activity, tend to maintain their cohesion.

It could be that the elite cohesion (C) as an explicative variable of IWP (W) could have greater significance if it were introduced in the model as a temporary rate of change, for a period of say 10 to 20 years. To justify such an approach, it could be argued that, even if at the given time the cohesion of the elite were low, if it was under an increasing impulse, it would tend to decrease the IWP and vice versa. If this point of view is accepted, the equation (6b) could be changed accordingly.

F. Elite Facilities Function

"Elite facilities" (F) means the resources which an elite controls and which may decrease the possible generation of IWP. At first, and considering its critical whirl, the governmental elite (or regime in power) may be taken to represent all the elite groups. Under these conditions, it could be postulated as a general principle that the regime in power may be said to control "facilities" if it has the loyalty of (a) the armed forces and (b) the people in general.

It may appear that the size of the armed forces, the type of military equipment, the mobility of troops, etc., are relevant variables which must be considered.

(Page D-19 of original missing)

that if the number of promotions has been large, the regime will be more likely to control the loyalty of the officials. The second explicative variable $(\frac{dN1}{dt})$ represents the change in the rural per capita income which the population may have experienced during a period of say 20 years. As the second condition of (7a), it is supposed that the policies of a progressive regime may be reflected in an improved standard of living and that if this happened (let's say, with the real per capita income increased at an annual rate of 2 - 3 per cent), it could be presumed that the regime has more facilities--that is, the support of the masses.

Measuring the first variable (J) does not require elaboration. The availability of data for the second $(\frac{dN1}{dt})$ may not be a problem for some countries, but in the majority of cases, figures on the regional per capita income may be difficult to obtain.

G. Summary of the IWP Model

Until now, the model has had six equations and 21 unknowns. Since it is not possible at this stage to indicate which variables may be said to be determined by the model, all the independent variables may be considered as predetermined. Furthermore, the lack of data will possibly impede the use of some variables, and the number of unknowns may consequently be reduced. It may also be possible to combine various variables in the form of structural and identity equations, although this is indefinite at this stage.

III. Testing the Model

Either equation (1b) or (1c) or any variation of these may be used to test the model. For this, a definition and measurement of the potential of internal war (W) is necessary. Supposing that (W) can be measured by a variable such as (Z) (this variable could be a single indicator or a combination of various strategic measures, such as a type of index composed of those indicators which the studies of the analytical case may reveal as critical.) and that some form of equation (1c) was used for the function IWP, the value of the parameters of (1c) could be estimated as having a regression of Z_i's over W_i's. Of course, it can not be specified at this time what type of estimators, statistics and suppositions on the error will have to be used.

IV. Information Requirements

The attached table enumerates some of the initial information requirements (except the data necessary for testing the model) and the foci of the Camelot investigation in which the obtaining of data seems to be missing.

Considering the number of its equations, the model could be developed to give some application for short-range predictions. Nevertheless, the availability of data for periods of less than a year seems improbable and therefore the model will probably be annual, and if it can be used effectively to predict for more than a year is something yet to be determined. Many explicative variables may be considered as subject to manipulation by the government--that is, they can be effected by governmental actions. Therefore, it will be possible to have simulated developments of the model in which alternative governmental actions may be evaluated.

To make the model better suited to make predictions, it may be advisable to incorporate anticipatory variables in some of the formulated functions as well as the separate functions. In a similar way, the variables which the studies of the initial analytical case or the studies of social systems seem to indicate as critical may be included as the model develops.

V. Dimensional Analysis

Owing to the heterogeneity of the units with which the variables must be measured, the method followed by Wolf (conversion of variates in relatives) seems to be the only one indicated.

Key to table:

a: to be suggested.

b: to be developed on the basis of theoretical considerations or of information obtained through the study of the analytical case or the studies of social system.

c: to be obtained (on a regional basis) from the figures of national income (or rent) of the respective country.

d: the value of this variable will also be necessary for a period of 10-15 years.

e: number of salary increases granted during the last five years or during the period of the present regime (if the latter is less than 5 years).

Measurements of Independent Variables and Needs of Data

Variable	Symbol	Indirect Measure (initial)	Direct Measure (finished)
Potential of internal war	Z	a	b
Ability to read and write	T	---	c
Mass communication Exposition of media	$\frac{dM}{dt}$	Changes in circulation of newspapers (10-15 years)	b
Average level of success	L	a	b
Real per capita income	M^d	---	c
Percentage of rural population, Percentage of unemployment	R^d U^d	--- c	c b
Prestige associated with a given level of success	O^d	a	b
Per capita investment in social projects	I	---	c
Government "extremism"	S	Ratio between government extremist leaders and others	b
Country's involvement in international affairs	G	Number of members of world organization	b
Multiplicity of non-governmental models of authority	V	a	b
Number of elite groups	B	---	b
Number of current threats to elite groups	D	a	b
Overlap of interests of elite groups	H	a	b
Number of salary increases of army officers	J	---	b

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 7/5/66
Attn: Cryptanalysis-Translation Section, FBI Laboratory

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReCGairtel to Bureau dated June 28, 1966, submitting a portion of a document in the Spanish language concerning "Project Camelot," produced by the Special Operations Research Office of the American University, Washington, D. C.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and the New York Office is one copy each of a continuation portion of the above document, pages B-76 and B-77, C-1 through C-16, and D-1 through D-20.

This portion of the document was received on June 28, 1966, at a Solo drop address maintained in New York City for receipt of communications from Canada.

The Cryptanalysis-Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory is requested to prepare a full translation and furnish copies to Chicago and New York.

The original of this document is being furnished to CG 5824-S* who will in turn direct it to HENRY WINSTON, Chairman, CP, USA, since it was for WINSTON that the document was originally intended and to whom it was being sent indirectly through the CP of Canada from LUIS CORVALAN LEPE, General Secretary, CP of Chile.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5104

REC-60 EX-108

18 JUL 12 1966

(3)-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
(1 - FBI Laboratory)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

WAB:MDW
(5)

~~COPY AND SPECIMENS FURNISHED IN LAB.~~
~~FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT~~

9010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2012

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC 44 3114

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 7/1/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code) SECRET

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Classified by G-3 SPRAPKI
Declassify on: OADR
CG 99 CR 99

On 6/30/66, pursuant to previously made arrangements with his Soviet contact NIKOLAI M. TALANOV, NY 694-S* transmitted to the Soviets, via drop, a roll of microfilm containing several messages, six of which were in cipher-code and the others in plain code. The plain text of the aforementioned messages are as follows:

"1. CCCPSU CONFIDENTIAL

"National Committee CPUSA elected at CPUSA Convention consists of 80 members plus several. The old Secretariat and National Board directed by the two announced officers continue until such time as it is feasible to call a session of the new CPUSA National Committee.

"CG 5824-S*"

Above refers to the recent CPUSA Convention. The word several refers to possible cooptees including CG 5824-S*.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B(AM-RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 105-14931-Sub C (NIKOLAI M. TALANOV)(341)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

WCM:rvs
(8)

EX-103
REC-44 100-428091-5709

11 JUL 14 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

85 JUL 19 1966

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-134637

"2.
"CCCPSU ~~Confidential~~

"The urgency of receiving remaining money due for rest of 1966 was most urgent prior to our Convention. Since it did not arrive at that time, our situation today is seriously critical. All means of obtaining loans, etc., exhausted. Await your immediate response.

"Gus Hall"

b6
b7C

See NY airtel, 6/10/66.

"3.
"CCCPSU

"Gus Hall will go to USSR middle of August. He will depart for USSR directly from Uruguay. On his USSR visit he will be accompanied by wife Elizabeth and [redacted] who will depart from New York City and join him in Moscow. Please notify your Washington, D.C. Embassy to be ready to issue visas for Gus Hall and family now.

"CG 5824-S*"

The above refers to a change in Gus Hall's plans to visit Moscow. See NY airtel, 6/21/66, captioned "GUS HALL."

"4.

"Your radio message of 23rd suggests 11:00 o'clock time test for reception last two weeks in July. Please make these radio tests in that period and time, Will let you know its results and decision.

"NY 694-S*"

See NY airtel, 6/23/66, re radio schedule for July, 1966.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

"5.
"CCCPSU

"Joint Canadian CP-CPUSA cadre school is all worked out and ready. We have this understanding from William Kashtan that there is general agreement. However, no concrete response on this heard from your end. Please speak with William Kashtan when he is in Moscow next week.

"Gus Hall"

Re above, details concerning this matter are known to CG 5824-S*, according to NY 694-S*.

"6.

"Do you intend to use Wall Street subway steps in future, since you have not been there in past year."

Above refers to tape signals; see NY airtel, 11/19/65.

"7.
"CCCPSU

"Please include Comrade Mary Kaufman member of our CP and an important attorney in defense of our CPUSA and comrades who were persecuted in period of McCarthy, McCarran and Smith Act, as Central Committee guest for 1966.

"Mary Kaufman has been invited by the legal institutions of East Germany to lecture on the subject and topic of the Nuremberg trials. (She was one of the attorneys and the legal specialist representing the US Government at these trials.) We think it will be of great interest to you that she also be invited by your legal institutions or any such bodies to lecture on any legal subject or topic which they may choose to be of interest regarding persecutions of the working class or CP National Committee members of our Party, etc., or any other legal subject of their choice. As you know, on these subjects she, too, is a specialist in that field.

SECRET

NY 100-134637

"7. (Cont'd)

"This should be separate in time while she is a Central Committee guest for medical treatment in the Soviet Union. She will notify your Washington, D.C. Embassy or East Germany Embassy as to when she will arrive in Moscow. Please meet her.

"Please instruct both Washington, D.C. Embassy and your East Germany Embassy to issue visas to her. She is not sure to which one she will apply.

"CG 5824-S* and
Gus Hall"

"8.
"CCCPSU

"The following Comrades to be guests on the Central Committee list of 40 for 1966. They are:

b6
b7C

1. Joe Brandt
2. Sylvia Brandt
3. Archie Brown (USA National Committee member and leader, Longshoreman, West Coast)
4. [redacted] USA

"Please instruct Embassy Washington, D.C. to issue them visas when they apply in next several days or to Comrade who will represent them. They will attend, together with others, a Convention in East Germany of International Spanish Brigade (the above two Comrades are members of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, USA), which will be held in East Germany the first two weeks of July. With the completion of that Convention and their work there, they will then proceed as Central Committee guests in USSR. As we suggested to you previously, it would be good if your Veterans organization would invite them at the time while at the East German Convention.

"CG 5824-S*"

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

"8. (Cont'd)

"Also: In the last hours we are told that [redacted] will depart from West Coast via Copenhagen to East Germany. This means he or [redacted] and also perhaps Joe Brandt will go to Soviet Embassy in East Germany for their visas - Also: [redacted] insists that his 2 (two) daughters accompany him on his USSR visit - for this he has purchased their fares (both ways) - we do not know what to tell you for we were not aware of this - we leave this entirely to your decision - We do not like to make exceptions for things like this - perhaps they can stay in USSR on cheaper tourists rates. These children are not on our quota." b6 b7C

See NY airtel, 5/11/66, page 11.

"9.

"The following are more Drops (based upon your choice) which you can add to the ones we already have:

"Drop Reva

'BEAN POT BAR' - 61 Whitehall Street East Side, directly across from IRT South Ferry Subway station. Men's room is on same side of bar, there are 2 bowls there, use left wash basin, left side.
Pickup time: 1:00 - 1:15 p.m.
Acknowledge time: 2:05, Telephone: 962-9379"

"Drop Sue

'THE MOORING BAR AND GRILL'
Southwest corner of Front & Moore Street
Man's washroom wash basin left side
Pickup time: 1:30 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.
Acknowledge time: 2:30 p.m.
Telephone: 962-9048"

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

"9. (Cont'd)

"Drop Tessie

'RECTOR BAR & RESTAURANT' - N.W. corner Rector & Greenwich Streets, near IRT local subway station. Two entrances - one on Rector and a side entrance on Greenwich. Men's room - left side wash basin.
Pickup time: 1:00 p.m. - 1:15 p.m.
Acknowledge time: 2:05, Telephone: 962-8986"

"Drop Una

'WHITE ROSE BAR & GRILL'
47 Whitehall Street (between Water & Front Sts.)
Men's washroom, left side wash basin
Pickup time: 1:45 - 2:00 p.m.
Acknowledge time: 2:55, Telephone: 962-9050"

"Trinity Place View -

55 BROADWAY - Southwest corner Broadway and Exchange Alley, entrance 55 Broadway, walk through to center of hallway and exit into Exchange Alley or vice versa. This building has automatic elevator. Go to any floor up and walk down to any floor. Can be used either as a 'Sister' drop or to meet for colour prints, etc. Building can be approached also from Trinity Street, up Exchange Alley and enter into same building or vice versa.
ON TRINITY STREET SIDE - Near West Side Highway, opposite BMT Rector subway station, also IRT 7th Ave. local subway.
Look at men's room 4th floor or under iron steps on any floor --??? Also you will find a magnet on left side of steam radiator (4th rung). This is on ground floor center entrance Exchange Alley."

SECRET

SECRET

"9. (Cont'd)

"Broadway View

55 BROADWAY - Southwest corner Broadway and Exchange Alley, entrance 55 Broadway, walk through to center of hallway and exit into Exchange Alley or vice versa. This building has automatic elevator. Go to any floor up and walk down to any floor. Can be used either as a 'Sister' drop or to meet for colour prints, etc. Building can be approached also from Trinity St., up Exchange Alley and enter into same building or vice versa.
ON TRINITY STREET SIDE - Near West Side Highway opposite BMT Rector subway station, also IRT 7th Ave. local subway."

The above refers to drops proposed by NY 694-S* for use by him and the Soviets in the future.

"10.

"Drop Nina is next."

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 7/5/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 7/5/66, there were received from the Soviets, via radio, five ciphered, partially coded messages, the plain texts of which are as follows:

1. "To Jack Brooks

"Telephone numbers for July and August are those used in January and February".

The above refers to telephone numbers to be called to acknowledge clearance of drops.

1-Bureau (RM)
(1-FBI Laboratory)
1-Chicago (134-46 sub B)(RM)
1-New York (134-91)(INV)(41)
1-New York

ACB:bca
(8)

EX-103

REC-44 100-428091-5910

11 JUL 14 1966

SEVERAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUL 19 1966

2. "To Gus Hall

"CPSU Central Committee congratulates most heartily leadership of CPUSA for successful holding of 18th National Convention which was an event of great significance in Communist Party life. USSR CP members met with profound satisfaction Convention's decisions which testify that CPUSA, inspite of violent persecution by reactionary forces, overcomes isolation, broadens its connections with masses, increases its influence in political life of the country, and places more and more important role on struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress. CCCPSU sends its best wishes for fruitful work to members of new CPUSA National Committee and welcomes heartily Gus Hall and Henry Win[redacted] connection with their election to posts of Secretary General and Chairman of National Committee and wishes them good health and great success in noble activity directed to fulfillment of Convention decisions and to strengthening of friendly international ties between CPUSA and CPSU".

3. "To Jack Brooks

"Radio tests will be held in second part of July. We will inform you in advance".

Re above - see NY airtels 7/1/66, page 2, and 6/23/66, pages 1 and 2.

For the information of the Laboratory, to which a copy of the 7/1/66 airtel was not sent through inadvertence, the said airtel contained the following message to the Soviets:

"Your radio message of 23rd suggests 11 o'clock time test for reception last two weeks in July. Please make these radio tests in that period and time. Will

let you know its results and decision.

Signed Jack Brooks "

4. "We would like to keep Wall Street station as a reserve signal place in case of urgent necessity. If this place is not convenient, please recommend us another place for this purpose".

Re above - see NYairtel 7/1/66, page 3.

5. "Please inform Gus Hall Soviet Embassy in Washington was instructed to issue visas for him and family".

Re above - see NY airtel 7/1/66, page 2.

FD-376 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 7/8/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel 7/1/66 captioned as above.

ReNYairtel on page 3 set forth the following message which had been transmitted to the Russians via a drop on 6/30/66:

"Joint Canadian CP - CP, USA cadre school is all worked out and ready. We have this understanding from William Kashtan that there is general agreement. However no concrete response on this heard from your end. Please speak with William Kashtan when he is in Moscow next week. Gus Hall."

In connection with the foregoing message, reNYairtel advised that CG 5824-S* was aware of the details regarding this matter.

In regard to the foregoing message transmitted to the Russians, the attention of the Bureau and New York is directed to CGairtel 5/19/66 captioned "SOLO; IS-C," and the enclosed informant's statement captioned, "Information Regarding Possible Second Joint Communist Party, USA - Communist Party of Canada Marxist-Leninist Training School." This communication set forth discussion occurring in Moscow, 4/66, with KASHTAN and noted KASHTAN's intention to request financial subsidy from the CP of the Soviet Union for joint school similar to the one conducted by the two Parties in early 1966. This request for funds was made with the agreement of the CP, USA.

③ Bureau (RM) 2-941 REC-44 100-428091-5911
1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-103 11 JUL 14 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

On this same matter, CG 5824-S* on 6/29 and 7/5/66 advised SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN as follows:

When NORMAN FREED, CP of Canada leader, came to NY to attend the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, as a fraternal delegate from the CP of Canada, 6/22-26/66, he met with HYMAN LUMER, CP, USA Educational Director. FREED had requested discussions with LUMER for the purpose of formalizing arrangements for the holding of a second CP, USA - CP of Canada Marxist-Leninist Training School. After the meeting between LUMER and FREED had been concluded, FREED advised that they had ironed out all the details for another school and were now prepared to go ahead and hold it. FREED then noted that WILLIAM KASHTAN would be leaving for Moscow around 6/30 or 7/1/66 and it would be a good idea to advise the Russians that KASHTAN be given a decision on whether financial support from the CP of the Soviet Union would be forthcoming for the school. It was FREED's feeling that such a message transmitted by the CP, USA might cause the CP of the Soviet Union to make a speedier commitment regarding this school, especially if it showed the complete agreement of the two Parties and since it was coming from the CP, USA.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2012

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 7/12/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 7/12/66, there were received from the Soviets, via radio, three ciphered - partially coded messages, the plain texts of which are as follows:

1. "To Gus Hall

[redacted] Brandt and [redacted] and their wives may pick up their visas in Washington, D. C. or in East Germany. In respect of two daughters of [redacted] we agree with your proposal to arrange their visit as tourists. Arriving in Moscow they may buy cheap tours for youth up to eight dollars per person. If they agree, they may pick up visas in Washington or East Germany. Please tell this to [redacted]

Re above, see NY airtel 7/1/66, pages 3, 4 and 5.

2. "To Gus Hall

"There is agreement of Bill Kashtan in respect of school. Please contact him."

1-904 SD
3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B (AM RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1-NY 105-14931-Sub C (TALANOV) (341)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:eac
(8)

EX-113
REC-57 100-428091-5712

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
C.A. # 11 CV 929

11 JUL 18 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[NY 100-134637]

SECRET

Re above message, see NY airtel 7/1/66, page 3.

3. "To Jack Brooks

"We are ready for money delivery. Since we have no places known to both of us except Lot, please check it once more and advise us whether it is possible to use it just once or give us your suggestions on another place of contact. For your answer call us at drop."

The above message, referring to the next delivery of money from the Soviets to the CPUSA, reflects that the Soviets are again suggesting that the money rendezvous be at an area in Westchester County referred to by them as "Lot". See NY airtel, 4/21/66, page 8.

SECRET

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 7/11/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

On 7/8/66 CG 5824-S* advised that he had spent almost the entire day in discussions with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, who was then in Chicago. Included among the topics which were discussed was the subject of HALL's forthcoming trip to Latin America and to the USSR, concerning which the Bureau is already aware.

HALL stated that he is traveling first to Puerto Rico and then to Uruguay where he will attend the 19th Congress of the CP of Uruguay, 8/9-13/66. Following this Congress, HALL will travel to the USSR and expects to arrive about 8/15/66. HALL's wife ELIZABETH and [redacted] will meet him in the USSR, perhaps leaving for the USSR a few days earlier than the date of HALL's arrival. HALL stated he would only go to the USSR and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) but subsequent discussion developed that in addition HALL may stop for a few days in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and on the way home perhaps a day or two in France and Great Britain. Furthermore, if possible, he might stop for a day or two in Finland. HALL stated he has to be back in the U.S. by 9/15/66 in order to lecture at the CP, USA Summer Project for Youth. In all, HALL expects his trip after the Uruguayan Congress will last no more than three to four weeks. He stated that in about six months he is going to take another trip to a number of different countries, and at this time his plans do not call for any trips into Eastern Europe at that time.

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(3)-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago
WAB:MDW
(5)

REC-57 100-428091-5713

FX-113

JUL 18 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

HALL attempted to persuade CG 5824-S* to accompany him on his entire trip to Puerto Rico, Latin America, USSR, the GDR, and wherever else he may go. On the matter of Latin America and Western Europe, CG 5824-S* was adamant that from a security standpoint it would be foolhardy for him to go with HALL. However, at HALL's urging, CG 5824-S* agreed that he will travel to the USSR and other Eastern European countries and smooth the way for HALL. According to CG 5824-S*, HALL stated that he absolutely had to have CG 5824-S* with him since all the important people are well known to CG 5824-S* whereas HALL does not even know their names, much less their faces. HALL instructed CG 5824-S* to be in the USSR a week or two before HALL arrives and line up his meetings, etc. The same should be done in the GDR where HALL expects to see WALTER ULBRICHT, First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, who sent word to HALL that he was very impressed with the CP, USA Convention and new program and would like to hold discussions on these subjects. Any other trips made by HALL, such as to Prague, would require the same arrangements by CG 5824-S*. HALL also wants CG 5824-S* to make sure that he is not subjected to any medical examinations or treatments in the USSR since he has heard bad reports from U.S. doctors concerning Soviet medicine.

CG 5824-S* agreed to all of HALL's demands. As a result, the informant's health permitting, CG 5824-S* will be departing on Solo Mission 21 sometime in the latter part of 7/66 or the first week of 8/66. No definite plans have been made as yet and as soon as something definite has been decided, the Bureau will be promptly advised. In view of HALL's plans set forth above, it would appear that this mission by CG 5824-S* will last in excess of a month and a half.

FD-44 (Rev. 2-18-63)

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) July 15, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS-C

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is a portion of the translation which you requested by ~~letter~~ airtel dated 6/28/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained until completion of translation.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosure.
JBC:sdh
(5)

Enc. (2)

ENCLOSURE HYO

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 30
JUL 15 1966
COMM-FBI

100-428091
NOT RECORDED
11 JUL 19 1966

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

(Continuation of Appendix B of report on Project Camelot)

D. Analysis of an Organization (For an introductory note, see the introduction to Chapter C: Governmental Characteristics and Organization)

1. Characteristics of the members

a. Composition

(1) Homogeneous composition (all workers, all military, etc.)

(2) Homogeneous or varied Board of Directors

(3) Board of Directors and its followers belong to large strata of the society

OR

(1) Small groups of elite

(2) Small elite: some popular participation, considerable popular participation

b. Social origin and affections of the members

c. Expectations

(1) Goals made public

(2) Goals of individual members of the Board of Directors and their followers

2. Characteristics of organization

a. Functional terms -- workers, students, military, political, social and religious parties and groups

SUMMARIZED BY: [redacted] sdh

July 13, 1966

b6
b7C

-85- 100-428091-

ENCLOSURE

b. Structural terms -- cellular structure, amorphous, orientated to the system or orientated against the system

c. Political ideology

(1) National orientation

(2) International orientation

(3) Social-economic emphasis

(4) Religious emphasis

d. Distribution of power among the members (structure of authority)

e. Extent of the congruence of the organizational authority with the structure of the authority of governmental institutions

f. Extension of coordination by command

g. Continuity of the Board of Directors

3. Publicly declared objectives

a. Contents

(1) Petitions to maintain the status quo

(2) Petitions of political reform

(3) Petitions of social-economic reform

b. Methods of declaration

(1) Verbal (songs, slogans)

(2) Written (pamphlets, books, newspapers)

c. Diversity of objectives among the members

d. Diversity and similarity of objectives with other organizations

4. External activities: legal, illegal

 a. Type and extent of participation in politics: political campaigns, elections, assemblies, other governmental activities

 b. Type and extent of open activities: strikes, demonstrations, marches, terrorism, murders, clandestine activities, guerrilla activities, civil war

 c. Supposed reasons for participating in insurgent activities

 (1) Previously observed tensions

 (2) Continuity of previous conflicts

 (3) Precipitant events

 d. Immediate objectives of the activities

 e. Immediate results of the activities

 (1) Number of members killed or wounded

 (2) Territory controlled by the organization

 f. Basic sequence of the activities

5. Internal activities

 a. Recruiting: the initial selection and subsequent reduction of members

 b. Socialization and training

 c. Formal and informal bonds among the members

6. Potential of internal conflict

 a. Types of power used by the directors

 (1) Normative -- sentiments and ideals

(2) Utilitarian -- personal gains

(3) Coercive -- use of threats or of force

b. Orientation of followers toward the power of the leaders

(1) Moral - positive orientation and great intensity

(2) Calculative -- negative or positive orientation of less intensity

(3) Alienative -- intense negative orientation

7. Relation with other organizations

a. Common Board of Directors

b. Comparable action

c. Open imitation

d. Other ties

E., F., and G.: Institutions, Occupational Groups and Information on Social Backgrounds

While the preceding instruments focus primarily on the events and developments which compose the case under study and the potential of the principal participants, these three final instruments seek out the basic causes and preconditions in the functioning or malfunctioning of various social institutions, in the distribution of the people within various occupational groups and the comparable models of gains and losses, and in the general factors of social backgrounds as applied to each identified social unit.

The identification and evaluation of the different occupational groups will comply with the many aims of investigating economic institutions, and this is its prime objective, given the range and importance of economic institutions. Furthermore, in any case, there are occupational groups dominated by other considerations than economic or profit,

which fall into other institutional fields, but they do not include exactly the same questions from that perspective in which the investigation system is constructed. These would include groups such as governments and religions.

E. Institutions

Institutions are defined as repetitive activities related to the social functions which they carry out. The following questions will be used to examine the importance and significance of different institutions in the conflictive process in each study of the case.

1. What are the field and the types of activities associated with the facts which were the foci of articulation of activities in the conflict?

2. What institutions are involved in or directly affected by these facts? (The direct effect is limited here to examples in which the facts in conflict are activities which happen only within an institional field, but producing a side effect in another or others, in which case there would be a direct effect upon the institution for which the activities produce a side effect.)

3. What is the role of each institution with respect to these facts?

 a. What are the standards in relation to the activities under discussion?

 (1) Prescriptions

 (2) Prohibitions

 (3) Preferences

 (4) Permits

 (Identify which of these are conflictive standards of direction)

 b. What are the goals for which these standards provide the practical means to attain them? (For each institution involved)

c. What are the perceptions of the persons involved concerning:

(1) What goals must be pursued?

(2) What standards or forms of conduct are considered appropriate and effective in attaining them?

(3) Prescriptions, prohibitions, preferences and permits (identify which are conflictive standards of direction)?

d. What are the formal rules, regulations and laws concerning:

(1) Legitimacy of the goals

(2) Activities

(a) Prescriptions

(b) Prohibitions

(c) Preferences

(d) Permits

(Identify which are conflictive standards of direction)

e. What activities are presently related?

(1) What are:

(a) The field of conflicting activities with respect to the facts and institutional fields and

(b) The type of conflicting activities related among themselves?

(c) Specify if each one is identified with respect to the standards, perceptions and formal rules with

i) Prescriptions

ii) Prohibitions

iii) Preferences

iv) Permits

(2) What is the level of these interactions per type of activity?

(a) More or less than in the period preceding the conflict?

(b) Is the proportion of violent and non-violent activities, more or less, as a tendency through the period?

(3) Autonomy: Characterize the amount of control by those related to the specified activities, over:

(a) The functionally defined activities

(b) The facts or results based upon these activities

(4) Adaptation and stability:

(a) Over what facts, reflected in the activities now related, were significant adaptations produced without resorting to violence?

(b) In relation to what facts was violence produced?

4. General characteristics of institutional realms

a. To what extent and how are the formal organizations involved in each one of the institutional realms? (See questionnaire on Organization)

b. Characterize the structure of authority of each institution

c. To what extent is each one of the institutional realms political?

(1) In the facts in conflict (indicate for the entire period of the case study)

(2) Generally

d. What role does each institution play in the socialization? What standards and values stand out or play a significant role in the socialization of individuals within the society?

e. What are the associative ties which unite the people in each institutional realm?

f. Identify the inter-institutional leaks

(1) What does the institutional "product" mean for the society or other specific institutions where the product is institutionally differentiated?

(2) What are the roles within each institution for interaction with other institutions of the society?

(3) What roles of the institutions overlap so that the systematic ties are proportionate?

g. What is the model of stratification in each institution? What are the rules of inclusion or exclusion?

h. Characterize the state of integration of each institution

(1) Internally

(2) With the society as a whole (i.e., other institutions)

F. Occupational Groups

1. Identification and classification of occupational groups

(As an introductory note, see the introduction to E., F. and G. which precede E. Institutions)

a. Intellectuals: Lawyers, writers and artists, university and pre-university professors, students, primary and secondary schoolteachers, clergy and religious orders, others

b. Professionals: Clerks, communication workers, transportation workers

c. Government: Politics, armed forces, administration, police, clerical

d. Businessmen: Bankers and financiers, small businessmen, heavy industry and manufacturing, mines, mills and foundries, light industry and mechanics, domestic industries

e. Agriculture: Land holders and administratbrs, small land owners, tenants and co-partners, farm workers, farming, forestry, fishing

2. Classification

a. Level of social prestige

b. Level of economic power

c. Level of political power

d. Level of autonomy

e. Number of members

f. Level at which the insurgent activity begins

g. Amount of participation in the insurgent activity

h. Level to which it is formerly organized

i. Per cent of the total or adult population of the society

j. Per cent of the independent group

k. Per cent of the employed group: urban, rural (non-farming), rural (farming)

l. Per cent of unemployed group: urban, rural (non-farming), rural (farming)

m. Average level of education of leaders

n. Average level of education of non-leaders

o. Productivity of the group of rebel leaders

p. Amount of physical dispersion of the group

q. Level to which the leaders are informed and specialized

r. Masculine and feminine percentages in the group

s. Extent of realization of stated goals

t. Amount of centralization of the group

u. Amount of the group's criticism of the government, relative to conditions

v. Number of demands of the group on the government, relative to conditions

w. Group's criticism of the government, relative to conditions of those not in the group

x. Rank of classes: leaders and political elite

y. Amount of stability in the work and of special location of occupational groups

z. Number of organizations and proportion of the group in these organizations

3. Role in insurgent activity

a. On what points does the occupational group criticize the government?

b. How are the points on which the occupational group criticizes the government linked within the hierarchy of interest groups?

c. Do groups of dispelled immigrants take part in the insurgent activity to a greater degree than other groups of the urban population?

d. What is the tendency of the occupational group in participation in the insurgent activity?

e. What is the tendency of the occupational group in initiating insurgent activity?

f. How does the occupational group show its openly aggressive and critical behavior?

4. Role and status in the society

a. What is the role of the occupational group in the society?

b. What are the functions of the occupational group?

c. What is the tendency of the occupational group in the relative degree of political power?

d. What is the tendency of the occupational group in the relative level of social prestige?

e. What is the tendency of the occupational group in the relative level of economic power?

f. What is the tendency of the occupational group in the level of autonomy?

g. What is the degree of its integration within the society as a whole?

h. What is the tendency of the occupational group as far as the number of members?

i. What is the tendency of the occupational group concerning the stability of jobs?

j. What is the tendency of the occupational group concerning unemployment?

k. What is the quality of work of the occupational group?

l. What is the tendency of the leaders of the occupational group concerning their social prestige in society?

m. What is the tendency in the degree to which the Board of Directors of the occupational group is well informed and prepared as compared to the Board of Directors of other occupational groups?

n. Who are the intellectuals identified with the occupational group?

o. How influential are the intellectuals who identify themselves with the occupational group, within the group and within the society?

5. Composition and social characteristics

a. What are the names of the leaders of the occupational group?

b. What type of leaders (charismatic, bureaucratic or traditional) are those of the occupational group?

c. What is the tendency in the average level of education of the leaders of the occupational group?

d. What is the tendency in social characteristics of the leaders of the occupational group?

e. What is the tendency in social characteristics of the non-leaders of the occupational group?

f. What is the tendency in the average level of education of the non-leaders of the occupational group?

g. To what degree do the occupational groups have an access of presumed members qualified as acceptable, who actively seek the quality of members?

h. To what degree are the members of the occupational group homogeneous with respect to social characteristics?

i. What is the tendency of physical dispersion of the occupational group?

j. What are the customs of the occupational group?

6. Organizational characteristics

a. Organization of the members (for details, see questionnaire for an organization)

(1) What are the publicly declared objectives of the occupational group?

(2) What is the basis for admission or exclusion in membership in the occupational group?

(3) What is the internal power structure of the occupational group?

(4) What is the internal structure of authority of the occupational group?

b. Organization of productive activities

(1) How does the occupational group direct its openly aggressive and critical conduct?

(2) Is the occupational organization particularly inclined toward promoting political disturbances?

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 14, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 7/14/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 327 GR 85, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:sdh
(7)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
11 JUL 19 1966

ENCLOSURE
65 JUL 21 1966

7/14/66

NR 327 GR 85 7/14/66

07538 38901 05704 95662 87746 04725 74982 96016 57830 80762
22421 11168 58664 72377 05655 40545 54645 07802 55171 66168
37918 03432 80078 45085 89312 69552 93170 70306 28961 98642
23656 98394 26715 77487 41114 17962 45780 12340 35876 80240
77408 91152 07186 94284 46405 77702 35062 59718 68728 96371
41735 14674 73306 38097 70328 65671 36430 55149 64634 93953
92932 81541 79298 27942 14211 52449 32573 75553 98976 10993
87687 75542 31871 61680 99322 89427 93436 94492 55126 37382
70871 81276 57376 52034 81513

FORM 510

NR 327 GR 85 7/14/66

NEXT TUESDAY JULY #19 #WE WILL SEND TEST TUG MESSAGE TO YOU TO CHECK RECEPTION. MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT #1109 #Z - #1154 #Z. #1129 #Z - #1246 #Z. #1149 #Z - #13383 #Z. IT WILL BE REPEATED AT #1309 #Z ACCORDING TO PRESENT PROGRAMME FOR COMPARISON. THEN YOU WILL GIVE US YOUR PROPOSAL FOR AUGUST TIME

100-428091-
ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
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Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 13, 1966

FROM : O. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 7/12/66, the New York Office furnished the text of a message the informant desired to send and requested that it be enciphered. The cipher text was furnished to New York on 7/13/66.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:dek
(7)

100-428091
NOT RECORDED
11 JUL 15 1966

2 ENCLOSURES
65 JUL 20 1966

FBI
JUL 19 8 13 AM '66
RECEIVED

SEVEN

7/13/66

65114 28263 51378 73589 49445 66029 25723 09017 14457 97654

69234 56017 62196 19409 36646 11094 20601 15696 71475 88147

72361 67446 80286 12893 29420 33199 94666 54886 14668 57864

86249 07942 68285 79865 35631 42185 98341 38073 09869 44429

39412 39612 75345 50719 88833 89185 39976 06491 69490 82053

51095 76281 60393 03316 95138 01370 35488 68340 87871 42431

27199 73154 17881 12684 42110 61085 20510 96722 59941 50986

57714 20242 93308 96067 24883 05698 21672 78929 55310 42729

39652 55079 53556 60379 12966 96043 50001 37445 15737 83777

94008 72261 57573 63236 54473 83870 58299 50216 25340 70127

09949 71299 87656 13178 42788 38142 13251 51562 20798 95019

15087 86836 77828 47691 86495 67608 60406 49966 03122 95973

60796 38942 57635 01834 47016 76382 66597 40774 26107 55029

64248 36512 38788 05796 64889 10706 34741 79627 63769 15684

46005 00385 80833 78138 35584

DATAPOINT FORM C, INC. 2000 SO. CALUMET AVE. CHICAGO, ILL. 60616 FORM 810

100-428091-

ENCLOSURE

REFEREE COACH MOST CONFIDENTIAL. AGREE TO PICK UP COLOUR PR
INTS IN LOT X LOT SINCE I HAVE AGAIN CHECKED IT. THIS PLACE MUS
T BE USED ONLY ONCE. THEREFORE, THIS PICKUP WILL BE ON WEDNES
DAY, JULY #20#1, #9#. #35#P.M., SHARP X JULY #20#1#9#. #35#
P.M. SHARP, WHEN IT IS DARK. ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE AS YOU PREV
IOUSLY INSTRUCTED. MY CAR WILL BE A #1966 #FORD GOLDEN GREEN
IN COLOR. PLEASE HAVE COLOUR PRINTS IN A SHOPPING BAG AS WE AG
REED. IN EVENT WE DO NOT MAKE CONTACT THAT NIGHT, WE WILL REPE
AT IT AT SAME TIME, SAME PLACE ONE WEEK LATER, JULY #27#, SPRI
NG.

FORM #10
ME. CHICAGO, ILL. 60614

ENCLOSURE
100-428091-

OTT-4 (Rev. 12-22-65)

REC-65
EX-117

Date: July 14, 1966

To: Director, FBI (Bufile : 100-428091)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa (105-684)

Title	Character
CP-USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	IS-C
Solo	Reference My routing slip - 6/5/66.

Enclosed are the following communications received from the [redacted] b7D

Original and two copies [redacted] letter July 12, 1966.

Remarks:

Please note Paragraphs 3 and 4.

EXP. PROC.

Copy to Legat Buenos Aires and SACNY each with 1 cc of incl.
By routing slip for
X Info ☐ Action
7/22/66
WGS:mb

Dissemination

☐ May be made as received
☒ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
☐ May not be made without further clearance with [redacted] b7D

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

Legat, Buenos Aires;New York

Status with this office:

☐ RUC
☒ Pending

4 - Bureau (Encs.-3) ENCLOSURE
1 Buenos Aires
1 New York
2 - Ottawa (105-684)
(6) (700-1280)

54 AUG 1 1966

Do not write in space below

100 - 428091 - 5214 REC-65

5 JUL 18 1966

INDEXED

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) 7/20/66

Director, FBI (100-428091) 1 - Mr. Shaw

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 7/14/66.

Reairtel proposed that the President be apprised that we have a source who will soon be conducting political discussions in the Soviet Union with leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It was suggested that such action would afford the President the opportunity of receiving first-hand reports of Soviet reaction to any public statements the President might desire to make on foreign policy matters.

Careful consideration has been given your suggestion. However, in view of the extremely sensitive nature of the Solo operation, it is not deemed judicious to follow the course of action suggested in reairtel

1 - New York (100-134637)

REC-61 100-428091-5715

WGS:dmk
(5)

MAILED 3
JUL 19 1966
COMM-FBI

EX-104

16 JUL 20 1966

NOTE:

CG 5824-S* expects to depart for the Soviet Union on Solo Mission 21 on or about 7/25/66. The purpose of this mission is to lay the groundwork for the visit of Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary. Chicago points out that the President often makes public statements for the purpose of determining what response will be elicited from the Soviet Union. In that regard, Chicago proposed that CG 5824-S*'s current mission be utilized to obtain a firsthand report of the true reaction of Soviet leaders to public statements made by the President. Chicago proposed that we approach the President; reveal that our informant will soon be in the Soviet Union discussing political matters with Soviet leaders; and suggest that our informant could obtain the reaction of the Soviet leaders to any public statements the President may desire to make. Chicago's suggestion does not appear to be feasible at the present time because (1) There is no assurance that our informant will be able to glean the intelligence data desired and it would, therefore,

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NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

JUL 22 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

be embarrassing if we indicated to the President that we could obtain such data, (2) This proposal would of necessity have to be discussed with several Presidential aides and such action could seriously jeopardize not only the security of CG 5824-S*, but the security of the entire Solo operation.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/14/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 7/14/66, there was received from the Soviets, via radio, a ciphered-partially coded message, the plain text of which is as follows:

"Next Tuesday, July 19, we will send test radio message to you to check reception. Message will be sent at

1109 - 11543
1129 - 12466
1149 - 13383

"It will be repeated at 1309 according to present programme for comparison. And you will give us your proposal for August time."

Reabove, see NY airtel, 7/5/66, pages 2 and 3.

REC-38 100-428091-5716

2 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
(1 - FBI, Laboratory)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)(AM-RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

EX-104 6 JUL 21 1966

ACB:rvs
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUL 22 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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Callahan
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 19, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 7/19/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 364 GR 77, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

REC-38

100-428091-577

HS:dek
(7)

EX-104

6 JUL 21 1966

65 JUL 22 1966

7/19/66

NR 364 GR 77 7/19/66

18894 50615 49873 72444 12076 14581 38476 24011 45198 18634
89965 77231 42418 42467 79381 97575 64789 94286 11915 06374
67638 37793 02318 32862 70376 12445 86985 22530 64140 49424
33430 96975 09775 50151 62456 29232 42700 60876 92400 98146
25422 50353 12640 96606 38542 24543 95676 07184 03649 43615
53109 88751 27783 32719 21726 81891 40995 61735 49486 81121
62779 62995 74305 64008 12872 29997 99763 97049 78015 06383
47775 07362 30477 48996 30473 44482 06386

FORM 310

NR 364 GR 77 7/19/66

XXXWESHALLSEEYOUFORCOLOURPRINTSACCORDINGTOYOUPXXXLO
NCONDITIONSCONFIRMENDINGOFOPERATIONATXXXXAMNEXTDAY
BYPHONE435989#3559898#XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXTHISWILLBEPHONEFO
RJULYANDAUGUSTXXXXWEAGREEWITHSISTERSUNATESSIEREVA
VANDSUEXSUNATESSIEREVAANDSUEXX-

100-428091-5017

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 7/14/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Retel call from Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN to SAC M. W. JOHNSON, 6/13/66, advising that the Bureau desires CG 5824-S* to prepare a paper on the informant's opinion concerning what U.S. foreign policy should be re the Soviet Union.

For the information of the Bureau, this instruction was communicated to CG 5824-S* by the SAC on 6/14/66. Two days later, on 6/16/66, CG 5824-S* departed from Chicago for NYC for the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, and did not return to Chicago until 6/29/66. One week later, on the evening of 7/7/66, GUS HALL arrived in Chicago and was in and out of this city until he finally returned to NYC two days ago, on 7/12/66. As you can see, CG 5824-S* has had little time in which to give this matter the concentrated attention it deserves. Furthermore, CG 5824-S*'s health is particularly poor at this time, confining him to bed on several occasions. As a result, he has performed only those duties considered absolutely essential to maintain his control and contact in the CP, USA. In addition, CG 5824-S* will again be absent from Chicago from 7/18-21/66 when he will be in NYC for discussions with GUS HALL. Upon his return to

(3)-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

WAB:MDW
(5)

REC-38 100-428091-5918

JUL 21 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Chicago, within a week or ten days, he expects to be departing on the 21st Solo Mission and, therefore, his time will be pre-empted by preparations for this trip. CG 5824-S* is not expected to return from the 21st Solo Mission until about the middle of 9/66.

CG 5824-S* is fully cognizant of the importance which the Bureau attaches to this particular project. However, his physical frailties, being what they are, and the demands of his schedule and GUS HALL have precluded his giving this project his undivided attention for any appreciable period of time. Thus, it can be seen that it has been totally impossible for CG 5824-S* to comply with this request of the Bureau up until this time. Furthermore, the demands of the Solo operation make it evident that this paper cannot be compiled until the Fall of 1966 following his return and debriefing from the 21st Solo Mission. Just as soon as it is physically and mentally possible for the informant to prepare the paper requested by the Bureau, he will do so. We are following this matter closely and will insure that it is accomplished at the earliest possible date.

The Chicago Office has always given the Solo operation careful thought and consideration with the view of determining those actions which might be taken which may possibly improve and expand this operation. Set out below is the result of some recent thoughts in this direction in the Chicago Office:

Although in the past, on some occasions, we have provided CG 5824-S* with specific intelligence targets concerning which information is desired, the use of the Solo Mission has been essentially of a passive nature. By this we mean that the informant penetrates the enemy camp and absorbs as much information of value as he can and upon his return relates it to us. Perhaps these missions can be put to a more positive or active use.

As you recall, this informant was present in the Soviet Union at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY. It so happened that the assassin, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had had previous connections and residence in the USSR. Adding to the completeness of the Bureau's investigation of this crime was the fortuitous circumstance of the Solo informant's presence in Moscow during the period immediately surrounding the assassination. Upon his return, he was able to provide us with a firsthand account of the reactions and statements of the highest level of leadership of the CPSU.

In the present circumstances in which the U.S. finds itself in the world today, what with a war in Vietnam and many other matters of import occupying our country's attention and resources, many of the actions taken and statements made by our national leaders are calculated solely for the purpose of eliciting some response from our adversaries. For example, the President makes statements in public press conferences or for public consumption relative to official U.S. attitudes or policy for the purpose of determining what response will be elicited from the USSR, Red China, North Vietnam, etc. The nature of such responses is probably determined through various diplomatic listening posts which the U.S. maintains throughout the world.

It occurs to us that CG 5824-S*'s current mission might be so utilized as to provide information of the above nature. We propose for the Bureau's consideration the possibility of apprising the President of the U.S. and his closest policy advisors (only at the highest level, of course) that the FBI will have a high level informant conducting political discussions with the top level leadership of the CPSU from about the beginning of 8/66 until the middle of 9/66. We could suggest to the President that in the event he wishes to avail himself of this opportunity, if the U.S. was to take some action for the purpose of eliciting the reactions of the USSR leadership, our source would be in an excellent position and would probably be able to furnish an accurate, firsthand statement of the true reaction of USSR leaders. This information from our source would be available sometime after the middle of 9/66 when he will return.

Should the Bureau and the President consider this proposal worthwhile, we believe that some thought should be given to the question of whether CG 5824-S* should be informed before the fact that the U.S. may deliberately take some action or make some statement during the period of his stay in the USSR for the purpose of making him privy to their reactions. Of course, CG 5824-S* would not be informed specifically what action or statement is contemplated. By following such a course, we would insure that our informant would remain alert to glean as much intelligence as possible in this direction should the U.S. Government take such action. Furthermore, it might well be desirable that CG 5824-S* not be caught unprepared should the U.S. take some dramatic action.

The above proposal has not been discussed with CG 5824-S* but is merely being put forward for consideration by the Bureau as a possible means of extending and expanding the quality, scope, and usefulness of the Solo operation.

This recommendation is made with some serious reservations, as some other federal agency might well pinpoint the identity of our informant if told exactly when the informant is going to be in the USSR, and it is with this reservation in mind that we are recommending that this information be confined to only the highest level of the President and his closest policy advisors. However, we believe that the Bureau is in a much better position to analyze this situation and this proposal is therefore made to the Bureau for its consideration in the context of its more extensive information in this regard.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/19/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 7/19/66, there were received from the Soviets, via radio, two ciphered-partially coded messages, the plain texts of which are as follows:

"We shall see you for money according to your Eastchester conditions. Confirm ending of operation at 11:00 AM next day by phone number 355-9898. This will be phone for July and August."

The above refers to the scheduled transmittal of Soviet funds to NY 694-S* on the evening of 7/20/66. See NY airtel 7/15/66, page 1.

"We agree with drops Una, Tessie, Reva and Sue."

Re above, see NY airtel 7/1/66, page 5, regarding proposed new drops.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 105-14931-Sub C (TALANOV)(341)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-38 100-428091-5719

ACB:msb
(8)

JUL 21 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Referral/Consult

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Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

DATE: 7/12/66

FROM : S. J. Papich

(SOLO)

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST TRUST FUND

[redacted]

ACTION:

The CIA request is being directed to the attention of the Internal Security Section. It appears that information in the possession of the Bureau could be most useful to CIA and the national security effort. It is therefore suggested that we give serious consideration to disseminating information if we can do so without jeopardizing the security of our source.

SJP:rab
(4)

EX-117
REC 36 100-428091-5720

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

6 JUL 22 1966

Referral/Consult

65 JUL 27 1966

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2012

b6
b7C

TOP SECRET

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

REC 36
(IS) 100-428091 - 5721
EX-117

BY LIAISON

Date: July 15, 1966

1 - Liaiso
1 - Mr. S

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Referral/Consult

Subject: INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST TRUST FUND

The following information furnished by sources which have supplied reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

Communist parties within the "socialist" countries have established a common fund which is frequently referred to as the communist international monetary fund. This fund is utilized to render financial assistance to communist parties in "nonsocialist" countries. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has the responsibility for the administration of the communist international monetary fund. In most instances communist parties in "nonsocialist" countries submit requests for financial assistance to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on an annual basis. The requests must be itemized and there must be a complete justification for all funds requested. December 15th is the deadline date by which all requests for financial assistance must be submitted to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. However, requests for emergency financial assistance may be submitted at any time. The actual decision on the amount of financial assistance to be granted to any particular communist party is made by the top officials of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of China, since approximately 1960, has not contributed any money to the communist international monetary fund, whereas in earlier years it contributed up to

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15 per cent. The communist party in Korea has also stopped contributing to the communist international monetary fund. As a result, a severe strain has been placed on the fund in recent years because of the many communist parties and "underdeveloped" countries which must be financially subsidized.

As of early 1962, no expenditures from the communist international monetary fund larger than $10,000 had been granted to any communist party in Latin America.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which made this information available, this communication is classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ It is essential that no distribution or use of this information be undertaken which would be likely to jeopardize the security of our sources.

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "Sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. Information in outgoing was extracted from serials 1744, 2565, 3465 and 4497 of 100-428091. These serials disclose that CG 5824-S* obtained information concerning the communist international monetary fund while in the Soviet Union on various Solo missions. On these occasions CG 5824-S* was negotiating with top Soviet Officials in regard to the financial subsidy to be granted to the Communist Party, USA. In order to protect CG 5824-S* no mention is being made in the outgoing of the financial subsidy being furnished to the Communist Party, USA.

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